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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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No. 52,305—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1901.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

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WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	20th July
M.L. PLASSY	7526	C. P. Preston	27th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	3rd Aug.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	10th ,,
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Farfitt	17th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon	24th ,,
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Farfitt	7th Sep.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	14th ,,
M. L. PERSIA	8003	W. A. Wheler	21st ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th ,,
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th June, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* A STEAMER	....	..	1st October 1901.
,,	....	..	1st November 1901.

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	R. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE. P. Berberovich		4,235	in Aug., 1901.
A STEAMER	.....	..	in January 1902.

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CHINA	A. Leva	5,400	25th July, 1901.

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Bombay, 15th July, 1901.

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,, R. RUBATTINO,	5,000	M. Saporite	15th Sept., 1901,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

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1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd ,,	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd ,,	165	..	..	..	..

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S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 23rd July, at 10 a.m.

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FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S.S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 6th August.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 27th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th July, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

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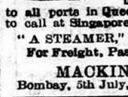

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Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S.S. SAFARI	1432	Tepe	5th August.
S.S. SULTAN	2884	Scharfe	19th August.

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Bombay, 5th July, 1901.

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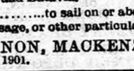

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.

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AROMATIC..... ,,	2	12	GOLD TIPPED.		
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GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.	DAWSON'S PERFECTION.	HEIDSIECK & Co. K. & F. CANORGLO. SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
THOS DUNKIN'S.	UAM VAR.	&c. &c. &c.
&c. &c., &c.	MATHEW'S 3 Stars.	
	&c. &c. &c.	

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G. K. GOKHALE,
DARASHA RUTTONJEE CHICHGUR,
NAROTTUM MORARJEE GOCULDAS.
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, 18th July, 1901.

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The Conditions of Sale, Forms of Licenses and the List of Licenses to be sold, can be seen at the Collector's Office, Town Custom House.

E. GREY,
Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, Abkari Department, 12th July, 1901.

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A BOON TO MANKIND!!

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GENERAL TRADING CO.,
166-68, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of HUSSONALLY LOOKMANJI, late of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased,

MARIAMBAI, widow of the abovenamed, deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and one and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

W. LANE.
The 13th day of July, 1901.
Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

MULE AND CATTLE FARMING.

A QUALIFIED VETERINARY SURGEON with Great Indian experience, is desirous of obtaining EMPLOYMENT in connection with Horse, Mule or Cattle breeding, Highest references.

Apply "No. 190," care of "Bombay Gazette."

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Funds in Government Securities only,
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H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Secretary.

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CYCLE.

NEW IS TO ENAMEL IT OVER AGAIN.
OUR SPECIAL

STOVE

Enamel renders the best service. Charges

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The proof of our excellence is that we are more in demand to-day than ever.

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The Honourable Mr. Justice H. BATTY, Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

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CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS,
HEAD OFFICE: WARLI CLEVELAND HILL,
TELEPHONE No. 983.

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CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	,,	12,00,000
Uncalled Capital.....	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
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	Per cent. Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
,, 3 Months	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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Calcutta, 10th July, 1901.
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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

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J. BEGBIE,
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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces; physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden starts, fits, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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FOR JULY, 1901.

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As supplied to H.M. The QUEEN for 50 years.

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(LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY. SIXPENCE.

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PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1900.

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At the Paris Exhibition, 1878, HUNTLEY & PALMERS received the *ONLY "GRAND PRIZE"* given to the Biscuit Trade, the following being the terms of the Award—

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of OLD CATHEDRAL BOYS will be held at the Cathedral High School on TUESDAY, 23rd July, at 8-30 P.M., in connection with the proposed OLD BOYS CLUB.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1901.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite Tenders for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 12½ Lakhs.

As a condition to the issue of this Loan the Board reserve and set apart from the Debentures under Section 51A of the Bombay Port Trust Act, Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. One Lakh, for the investment of balances be longing to the Port Trust, and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted Tenders.

For the remaining Debentures to the extent of Rs. 11½ Lakhs, Tenders are invited from the public.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers, offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application,
and the balance ON OR BEFORE THURSDAY, 31st October, 1901. Interest will accrue from the date of payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P.M. (gun fire), on MONDAY, 22nd July, 1901, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 25th June, 1901.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	,,	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

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Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C.P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Guzerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 17th July, 1900.

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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GORAKHPUR BANK LD.,

GORAKHPUR,

ACCOUNTS OF WHICH ARE AUDITED BY

Messrs. MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, CALCUTTA.

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MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

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Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLEN OVERCOATS, AND SUITS, TABLE GLASSWARE, CROCKERY-WARE AND PLATEDWARE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, the following :—

An invoice of woollen overcoats and suits,
" of plain star cut and engraved table glassware,
" of dinner, dessert, tea and coffee services,
" of American, English and Europe made plated-ware
" of bentwood furniture, such as sofas and chairs.

Also sample leather and plush goods, sample porcelainware, carpets, timepieces, clocks, binoculars, &c.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, almirah, doublebdoor iron safe on stand, screen, sofas, chairs, musical boxes, revolving top office table, cottage piano by Soundy.

4 sets superior billiard cushion rubber.
12 yards billiard cloth new.
3 dozen green and chocolate carriage leather.
5 drums, each 5 gallons, I X L disinfecting fluid.
20 drums, each 5 gallons carbolacene.

By order of Mr. Hirjibhoy Rattonji and on account and at the risk of Mr. M. Cowasji—

1 gold-hunting watch by Henry Edward, London.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Jamnadas Lallobhoy ex. s. s. Steinberger—

1 case all wool twill gauze flannel.

AT 2 P.M.

4 ladies' and gent's new bicycles.
1 Rantam bicycle, in good order.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 light victoria.
1 light dog-cart.

The property of a Parsee gentleman—

1 strong bay Arab horse, going in harness, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MIDDLE COLABA ON THE ROAD LEADING TO THE LIGHT-HOUSE.

On SATURDAY, the 27th Inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Thacker Narsinjee Khjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Sulleamjee Moolla Abdoolally, Essabhoy Moolla Abdoolally, and Ismailjee Noorbhoy, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 24th day of June, 1897, the following landed property, viz :—

All those two several pieces of leasehold land now formed into one, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built thereon, situate at Colaba Road leading to the light-house, in the registration district and City of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 45, 45, new Nos. A-15922, B-15929, old Survey Nos 22, 22, and new Survey Nos. 2-2681 and 3-6831, containing by admeasurement 429 and 315 square yards or thereabout, and assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 283 A. and Ward A No. 202, and bounded on the east and north by the sea-shore, and on the west and south by the property of Jehangir Edulijee Soonawalla and Muncherjee Rustomjee Kapadia, and which premises have been in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned,

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, SILVER POTS, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., the following ornaments, etc., belonging to the estate of the late Shamabai alias Cooverbai, widow of the late Canjee Lowjee, viz :—

Gold neck chains, sankla, kudda, pochi, akota, necklace, emarald ring, pearl ornaments, Mohmadia, silver rings, kudlas, hands, vatki, lota, koondi, tope, thali, kooja, silk saree, with gold embroidered border, silk handkerchieves, etc.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 16th July, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN BY THE NAME OF ANANT RISHI'S WADI, NEAR KALBADEVI ROAD.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 246 of 1899.

Sitaram Shankar .....Plaintiff.

vs.

Ganpat Bhikoo and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions of Messrs. Manecklji Sorabji Captain, Dattatraya Balwantrao Chitnis and Earnest William Noble, the Special Commissioners appointed herein and by virtue of the consent decree, passed on the 27th day of November, 1900, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction either in one lot or two lots the properties described in the particulars below :—

All that piece or parcel of pension tax land or ground consisting of two plots with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Cart known by the name of Anant Rishi's Wadi near Kalbadevi Road and in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 700 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 639 and 640, new Nos. 1972 and 2810, old Survey Nos. 274-75, new Survey No. 410 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 4511 to 4515 Street Nos. 59, 10 and 12 and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north partly by the property of Keshawrao Vinayak and partly by the property of Shantibai Morchea, on the south by the public passage on the east by the property of Ramrao Balkrushna and on the west by the property of Narayen Anandrao.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application to be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, at their office in 101 Meadows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned,

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p, m., Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc, 10 pieces English-canvas.

On account and risk of Goolam Hoosein Meherally.—5 Fruit knives and 5 Forks with tray,

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order,
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 Strong second-hand victoria, in very good order,
1 Bay Arab, 14 hands, 8 years old quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Grey pony, goes well in harness and saddle.
1 dark chestnut Arab horse 14-1 1-2, 8 years.
1 handsome strong Englishe-built victoria by Hooper.
1 bay Arab horse, 14-1, 7 years, goes in harness.
1 grey Arab gelding, quiet, and fast in harness.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, opposite to Singer and Co. the remaining very valuable and handsome French-polished teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, made by Madrasee carpenters, consisting of drawing-room suits, sofas and chairs, lined with English velvet and silk tapestry, drawing-room cabinets, chiffoniers, marble-top tables and teapoys, revolving and plain top office tables, new designed bedsteads, single and double door almirahs, war. dreber, chest tables, wall brackets, one marble clock, strikes half hour and hour, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the two houses Nos. 34 and 16-18, situate at Pir Khan Lane.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th July, 1901.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1901.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 18.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 20,00,000, there were no allotments.

Total amount sold during week, Rs. 10,30,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 20,00,000.

2½ per cent. Consols..... £ 92 5-8 = plus 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes .....£100 1 2 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan .....£107 1-2 = plus 1-2
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities.....£ 93 1 8 = —3-16
Bar Silver in London ..... 26 7-8 = unchanged.
" New York ..... 58 3-8 = —
Exchange on London at Paris, 25·18 = plus 1
" New York ..... 4·87 1-8 = unchanged.
Discount, Bank of England ...3 per cent. = "
" Short London Bills...2 3-4 " "
" Indian Bank Bills ...3 3-8 " "

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet, Manchester was quiet. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats 100 bales. Imports nil. Spot 4 15-32—1-32.

Liverpool futures—

July.	July-Aug.	October.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·32	4·32	4·21	4·18 plus 1	4·18 plus 1

In New York—
Receipts at the Port ..... 6,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain ..... 1,000 "
" Continent ... nil
Mid.-Uplands..... 8 1-2 plus 1-16
Futures, month of Sept. ... . 7·70 plus 12
Do. Do. Dec. ..... 7·73 plus 12

Linseed 56 3-4 plus 3d. August-September Dunkirk. Business done, tone firm.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, the 17th July 1901 :—

Cotton	945 bales.
Wheat	17,405 cwts.
Linseed	3,926 "
Rapeseed	4,494 "
Gingellyseed	85 "
Poppyseed	1,173 "
Groundnuts	nil "
Castorseed	2,776 "
Rice	2,922 "
Myrabollams	155 "

Exports of gold coin to Japan Rs. 7,50,000.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JULY 18.

EXCHANGE.

The market is quite unchanged with only a small business reported to-day. The bazaar bought Bank Demand for next mail at Is. 3 29-32d. to a certain extent, and the few bills offered for sale were placed at Is. 4 1-16d. We quote :

Bank T. T.	Is. 3 7-8d.
Bank Demand.....	Is. 3 7-8d. to Is. 3 29-32d.
3 months' sight credits.....	Is. 4 1-16d.
Do " Francs	168 3-4
30 days' sight Hongkong.....	145
Do. Shanghai	195
Do. Japan.....	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened steady at 95 1-2 for account and with some enquiry for cash paper the rate advanced to 95 3-4 and again declined to 95 11-16. The tone is steadier than yesterday, and there is a better feeling in the market.

BANK RATE.

Both the Presidency Banks of Bombay and Bengal have reduced the rate of interest to 3 per cent per annum. The Bank of Bengal cash balance is 37 lakhs up.

FREIGHT.

The market is steady. Buyers and sellers having come to terms a large business is reported at 14s. 6d for August loading for Liverpool, Antwrp, Dunkirk, Havre and Hamburg. Ready booking has taken place at 15s. for Antwerp and Liverpool, and 15s. 6d. for Dunkirk.

SEEDS.

The market is very firm. For linseed Rs. 10-2 bis been paid for ready and Rs. 10-4 for August with a good enquiry and few sellers at the latter rate. Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore has improved to Rs. 6 13 with many buyers. Poppyseed is also higher at Rs. 8-10, buyers. Castorseed is steady at Rs, 34-1.2.

COTTON.

The market is steady for ready cotton. But owing to the heavy rain a small business has resulted at Colaba. The day's sales are estimated at 1,000 Bales. Owing to good news of rain in the growing districts the Sutta market is easier and prices have declined. We quote :

Bengals fully good ...Rs.	107 15,25th Jan.	1902
Khandesh do. ... "	170 do.	
Broach M. G. good "	205 1-2 15·25th March	1902

FROM SCHEFFER AND DRASCHER'S REPORT.

HAMBURG, JUNE 22.

SUGAR.

In spite of shippings of sugar from this port almost double as large as this week last year, prices have not improved. There is not apparently the slightest desire on the part of the trade to enter on new engagements. This year's heavy export to England, Japan and America did not indicate an increased consumption in these countries, but simply an increase of stocks in anticipation of the tax to be imposed. Consequently the stocks in Japan, England, and America, including Cuba, will be very large in the beginning of next season, and the import will be proportionately less. The export to America will shrink considerably, as Cuba will probably produce 300,000 tons more sugar than this year. The outlook is therefore not specially exhilarating for European sugar-producing countries, although the promise of the harvest is excellent, and the area under beet is greater this year than last. In Russia favorable weather is improving the beet prospects and a heavy increase in production there must be reckoned with next season. With regard to the Sugar-Bounty Conference, reports are contradictory. In France the Finance Department want a reduction of 50 per cent. at least on the bounty, as, on account of the heavy exports of French sugar the Government had this year to disburse a large sum. The Minister of Agriculture on the other hand will only consider a lowering of the bounty if other countries similarly placed agree to it. The Ministry therefore have put off a decision as it is still possible the Sugar Conference will meet.

COFFEE.

Although an unlimited order for coffee, was laid down here, and for the moment raised the rate, the price of coffee is about the same as it was a week ago. In Brazil the bad financial position of the planters drove them apparently to place all available stocks on the market and it seems very probable that next season there will be no balance left in Brazil. If this forecast be true, the situation would improve. As matters now stand even if ten to twelve million bags of coffee represent the harvest on the plants, no more than ten million bags will be gathered, so that prices may be made to rise.

The fall in exchange in the first half of this week was balanced by a rise later. As payment of the coupons of the foreign Brazilian Loan will be taken up on 1st July and as it seems likely that the State is certain to regularly fulfil her foreign obligations, we may count on a slow but steady rise in exchange. The effect of this on the price of coffee is so well-known, it need not be pointed out.

COTTON.

Cotton prices have gone up, as the factories in England as well as in America, bought more in consequence of a better demand. We cannot, however, report a general and far-reaching improvement of the business position. On the Continent the factories are not busy, and the balances of ready goods sell slowly. We have actually in hand 600,000 more bales than this time last year and thus have more cotton than is required for the present season, while the stocks in barbour, both in America and in India are larger than last year. Of the American crop 9,777,000 bales have arrived, and at least over 700,000 more bales will follow before the end of the season. The news of the coming crop from all quarters is mostly favourable.

PETROLEUM.

This week the German-American Company lowered their prices slightly, and naturally the other Import Companies brought down theirs also. From America we hear that the oil production in the old districts has increased, but so has off the take. In Texas a considerable cooling down of the excitement has set in, and a large number of the mushroom Companies have disappeared. As no better use for the Texan oil offers, large quantities are sold for fuel. From California comes information that wells have been sunk there, the oil of which is like paraffin, and is supposed to be similar to the Pennsylvanian product. The price of oil in America remains unchanged, and in Russia the price has not continued falling although the market remains as weak as ever.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 1-12m., 1-40n. Low water, 6-49m., 7-39n.

Meeting of ladies for a memorial to the late Mr. Justice Ranade, Mr. H. P. Pitale's bungalow, Girgaum Back Road, 4 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Caps Colony, and Delagoa Bay, per s. s, Pangola, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Monday and Tuesday, the 22nd and 23rd instant.—Mails for China and Japan per transport "Nuranl" via Calcutta will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p. m. to-day.

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL STUDENT.—Mr. Behramji Barjorji Paymaster has passed the L. R. C. P. examination (Edinburgh) and obtained the triple Diplomas of Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians (Edinburgh), Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons (Edinburgh), and Licentiate of the faculty of Physicians and Surgeons (Glasgow.)

HOUSE-BREAKING.—Luckmidas Jiven, a Hindoo, residing on the first floor of a house in 9th Kamatipoora Lane, has reported to the police that during his absence from home for about four hours on Wednesday afternoon, some persons broke into his room by wrenching the lock off the door and carried away from a cupboard, gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 678.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday morning at the Tank Bunder Cemetery, regarding the death of Raghoo Gannoo, a Hindu bricklayer, aged thirty-five years who lived at Gunpowder Road, Mazagon. About a month and a half ago, the deceased while seated at the back of his house was bitten by a mad dog under his right armpit. The wounds healed within a few days and deceased resumed his usual work. On the 13th instant he complained of feeling giddy and severe pain in his head. Next day symptoms of hydrophobia supervened and he died on Wednesday. A verdict of death from hydrophobia was returned.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Limbaj Hanmanta, a Kamati, was charged by Inspector Sloane, with stealing gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 535 the property of a Hindu woman named Nasspobai. It appeared from the evidence that the accused was in the employ of the complainant for the last three years. He was missed on the 6th instant, when the complainant found that the ornaments had been removed from her box. The police were informed and the accused was arrested at Kassara in the Thana District. The accused was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

DESERTING FROM THE WORKHOUSE.—Before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, J. Macdonald alias J. Griffiths, a European, was charged by constable Lintott with deserting from the Government Workhouse, on the 9th May last. It appears that on the day in question accused obtained a day's leave to go out in search of employment and did not return. In consequence of certain information from the shipping master, the accused was arrested by the Police on Wednesday at the shipping office. Inquiries showed that Macdonald had secured employment on board a vessel, but the captain was obliged to set sail without him as he was not forthcoming. The accused in his defence said that in having secured an employment, he was under the impression that he was not bound to return to the Workhouse. The magistrate sentenced Macdonald to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

TRIAL OF A MURDERER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Gaya Raghoo Bin Dayal, a Purdesee, was charged with having murdered, on the 20th March 1899, one Saya Bisbaji, a Hindu. It appears that on the day the offence was alleged to have been committed, the accused was engaged in plucking fruit from a mango tree by means of a bamboo stick fastened at one end with two prongs, in an oart at Gowalia Tank Road. The deceased appeared in the oart and an altercation ensued, when in a fit of excitement the accused plunged the prongs into the deceased's heart, killing him on the spot. The accused was subsequently put on his trial, but having been pronounced incapable of making his defence on the ground of insanity, the trial was postponed from time to time and the prisoner was ordered to be kept in the Lunatic Asylum until further orders. Now that the prisoner has been certified to be of sound mind, he has been put on his trial. Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared to prosecute. The accused was not defended. The case was adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

TEN YEARS' TRANSPORTATION.

IMPERATOR VS. LACHMYA KHIRU AND FOUR OTHERS.

THE five accused were found guilty in May last, by Mr. S. Padamjee, Additional Sessions Judge of Bijapur, of dacoity with murder and sentenced each to ten years' transportation.

The accused were charged with having committed dacoity on the night of the 6th December last, on the threshing floor of one Shanlappa bin Devappa, and in doing so having caused Dhuriappa's death. The night was full moon, and the Sessions Judge thought recognition was not impossible. The evidence left no doubt about the dacoity, which took place about 2 a.m. On the following night the six accused were brought from Kaggod, their camp, and confronted with the witnesses. They were all recognised. Neither the police nor the witnesses had any time to fabricate evidence or to tutor witnesses. In fact, said the Sessions Judge, no motive had been shewn why they should do so. As soon as the accused were brought to the chief constable, each promised to show his share of the booty, and did so that very night. In the Sessions Court, all the accused not only disowned, producing complainant's property, but disowned their own mixed with it. In fact they denied altogether having produced any property. Certain articles were produced from a thick bush by accused No. 6, while the rest of the property was found buried in different parts of the field, where the accused had put up their huts. The first five accused had, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, been sufficiently recognised and had produced property which had been recognised to be the complainant's; so the Judge had no hesitation in saying that they were concerned in the dacoity. Accused No. 6 had not been identified, but had produced complainant's property, so he was convicted under Section 411 of the Penal Code. The death of Dhuriappa was an established fact. He was attacked about 2 a.m. on the 6th December, and died the same morning, death being attributed to concussion of the brain on account of two cuts on the forehead. The death must be attributed to the beating he received during the commission of the dacoity. Deceased was tied to a heap of bajri bags, and could not have come in the way of dacoits. The Sessions Judge accorded praise to Vishnu Hari Modak, the chief constable, but for whose prompt and energetic action the accused could not have been brought to justice as they were. The six accused were sentenced to transportation for ten years each.

Their lordships, looking at all the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal.

ALL ABOUT A TAMARIND TREE.

IMPERATOR VS. RAMCHARANDA JANKIDAS.

The accused in this case was, in November 1900, convicted by Mr. C. M. Thatte, special first class magistrate at Nasik, of mischief under section 426, and of theft under section 379 of the Penal Code, and fined him Rs. 60, in default one month's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. J. J. Heaton, Sessions Judge of Nasik, referred the case for the orders of the High Court in April last. Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram appeared for the accused, and Mr. G. S. Mudgaokar for the complainant.

Mr. Heaton, in his order of reference, said the trial by the magistrate was defective for reasons stated by him. The fine inflicted had been realised.

Mr. Justice Candy, in disposing of the reference said : Whether the first class magistrate intended to convict under the Indian Penal Code, section 379 or 426, it is clear that he was not bound to record the evidence of the witnesses (see sections 263 and 414 Criminal Procedure Code.) Section 355, quoted by the Sessions Judge, has no application to summary trials. This is clear from the provisions of section 354; and the reference in section 355 relates to the class of offences but not to the method in which they are tried. On the merits we see no reason to interfere with the decision of the magistrate. It is clear from the reason given by him for the conviction that he found the accused guilty of mischief on the ground that the accused—who, the Sessions Judge says, is the occupant and minstrant of the shrine—had no right to cause the destruction of the tamarind tree. We think that "prima facie" this was a right decision. We therefore direct the record and proceedings to be returned. We must not be taken by this order as indicating to the Sessions Judge that he should not refer to the High Court, under section 438, any case in which he thinks a reference is necessary. It is not a question of troubling the High Court.

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BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 9th July :—

COLLECTION OF IMPERIAL DUTY.

Resumed consideration of the letter from the Acting Docks Superintendent, dated 18th June 1901, proposing in the general interests of the trade as well as of the Port Trust, that a representation be made by the Trustees to the Collector of Customs, requesting him to transfer the procedure with regard to the payment of Imperial Duty on goods imported from the Fort to the Prince's Dock Custom House, observing that the gain in time to merchants, if Imperial Duty were received at the Docks, may be put down generally as amounting to nearly two days, and sometimes perhaps over that time, and that the same period would be gained by the Trustees for clearance of the Transit Sheds, which would prove of immense benefit, as the sheds could then be put to much greater use. The Acting Docks Superintendent states with regard to free goods, that the obtaining of "Number" on the Import documents in the Fort is a process that taking one thing with another, practically means a loss of one day before a merchant is in a position to come to the Docks to pay his Dock charges and clear his goods, that the gain of even one day would be a great advantage however as the transit sheds would clear more rapidly and that the collector may perhaps be able to transfer the "Numbering" work also to the Prince's Dock Custom House if the Trustees provide accommodation for the Establishment, which, he thinks, might be done by the Board. The Acting Docks Superintendent further remarks that the cargo brought to the Docks by Messrs. Shepherd & Co.'s steamers is always cleared with great rapidity on account of the facilities provided, foremost amongst which facilities, is, that the Customs "Numbering" work is done at the Docks under a special arrangement that exists between the Customs Department and Messrs. Shepherd & Co., and that an extension of the system generally to all free goods carried by other Companies would be a boon to the trade as well as to the Trustees.

Resolution.—In the opinion of the Board it will greatly facilitate the clearance of important cargoes if the two changes proposed by the Docks Superintendent are effected, that is, if, in the case of all goods, the work of giving numbers to Import documents is transferred to the Docks Custom House and if, in the case of dutiable goods, arrangements are made to receive payments for the Imperial Duty also at the Docks.

The Commissioner of Customs should be asked to give the proposals his favorable consideration with a view to the assistance it would be to the Trade of the Port in expediting clearances.

COMMISSARIAT STORES.

A copy of this Resolution and of the Dock Superintendent's letter should be forwarded for the information of the Chamber of Commerce.

Read memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated 9th May 1901, forwarding a letter from the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, enquiring whether a permanent site for building office and godowns could be made available near the Prince's Dock; saying that the area enquired for, viz, 100,000 square feet (11,111 sq. yds.) is very extensive and is not available in any of the single plots near the Prince's Dock.

Submitted letter, dated 30th May 1901, addressed to the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, enquiring whether a smaller area would not suffice and whether the land must necessarily all be in one plot; also requesting information as to the maximum distance from the Docks that would be considered convenient.

Submitted letter from the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, dated 1st June, 1901, saying in reply to the above, that an area of 100,000 sq. feet is necessarily required in one plot and that as the enquiry is being made in view to ensure economy in transporting stores to and from the Docks and the goods termini of the two Railway systems, the site should be located as near as possible to these places and enquiring whether the Trustees can propose any plot answering the requirements and if so how distant would be the nearest place that can be offered, adding that 10,000 square feet of space is required, but it need not necessarily be ground space, i. e., a ground floor and stores embracing in all 100,000 square feet would suffice.

Submitted report from the Acting Traffic Manager, dated 19th June 1901, saying that 4,000 square yards of land can be made available for Commissariat purposes in any of the four plots marked in a litho. plan forwarded by him, lying between Poona Street and Elphinstone Bridge Road and between the Nasik and Bhusawal Streets.

Submitted report from the Acting Traffic Manager, dated 25th June 1901, saying in reply to an enquiry that the Police Lines plot is situated between Elphinstone Bridge Road and Raichur Street and is clear of the sites suggested for the Commissariat Department.

Read the proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee proposing to reply in the following terms :—

The Trustees would endeavour to make a site measuring about 4,000 sq. yds. available somewhere between Poona Street and Elphinstone Bridge Road, but would prefer not to give a frontage on the Frere Road.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Land and Railways Committee are approved.

Read letter from the Acting Docks Superintendent, dated 4th July 1901, forwarding, for the information of the Trustees, copy of a Circular letter addressed by him to the Bombay Firms, intimating that in the case of shipments made from the Docks on Fridays, arrangements have been made for obtaining and furnishing to shippers the same day (Friday) the Mate's receipts so as to Bills of Lading being obtained and despatched by the Saturday's mails.

Resolution.—Approved.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 5th July 1901.	Total from 1st April to 5th July 1901.	For week ending 6th July 1900.	Total from 1st April to 6th July 1900.
Vessels piloted into harbour..	21	293	22	301
" out of ..	21	249	17	209
" transported	7	305	17	152
" attended to	3	22	4	21
" warped	1	14	2	17

THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

MEMORAL FROM KARAD.

A LONG representation on Bill No. IV of 1901 (a bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code 1879) has been forwarded to Government from Karad. In this it is set forth that the statement of objects and reasons appended to the small Amendment Bill, gives it a very innocent and plausible appearance. According to this statement the Bill only attempts to remove the doubts as to the power of the collector to grant an occupancy for a limited period and on conditions of inalienability, to grant on short leases and special terms the lands in certain tracts in Sindh which are liable to be much affected by sudden diluvion, and in those districts where heavy manuring or intervals of fallow would be necessary, and also in those tracts where the cultivating classes are very imperfectly civilized. But even the Hon. mover of the Bill has admitted that the hereditary and alienable Mirasi rights of the agriculturists date from a period anterior to the British rule, and that it has been decided by the law officers (which only means that doubts, if any, have been removed) that every person who is legally invested with a right to the possession and enjoyment, in any form of land is an occupant, and as such, has under Sec. 73, a heritable and transferable right in it." Thus there remains no doubt which remains to be removed. If the bill were so worded as to apply only to the specific cases mentioned in the statement of objects and reasons, the public would not have had much cause for alarm. But the words "unoccupied lands" in the Bill, by clearly extending its operation to lands which have, or will, become forfeited to the Government for failure to pay land revenue, bring within the purview of the Bill even those lands which have, or will, become forfeited, not through any fault, but through dire misfortunes, of the agriculturists in this part of the country, where the Krishna river and her tributaries are not found to be fickle in their courses like the Indus in Sindh, and the inhabitants of which are not improvident and uncivilized like the Bhils and Warlies. The experiment of restricting the power of alienation to the case of waste and forfeited lands only, though "interesting" in the eyes of the Government, has created alarm and anxiety in the minds of the people in this part of the country, as they think the experiment to be not only a perilous one, but one that is sure to prove fatal to their life and being. This anxiety has been turned into a panic by the statement of the Hon. mover of the Bill that "if the experiment if found" (of course by the officials) manifestly to promote prosperity in a great degree, there may be found a justification for extending it, which will be accepted by all concerned;" which statement simply means that if the officials so like they will pass an Act about inalienability, which, being made retrospective, will divest vested interests. Should Government, however, be resolved to pass the Bill into law, we earnestly and respectfully request that its scope should be restricted to the tracts inhabited by uncivilized tribes, to those which are liable to sudden diluvion, and to those in which heavy manuring or intervals of fallow would be necessary. If further an experiment is to be made by leasing lands for short terms and on special terms with the view of taking some step to save the agriculturist from indebtedness, we humbly request that at least the operation of the experiment should be restricted to a Taluka or two, and should not be made to extend to the whole Bombay Presidency. If experiments are to be made for getting valuable experience, we further request that another experiment should be made by introducing the system of permanent settlement into some parts of the Bombay Presidency.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 18.

Thursday :—The depression in the east of the Central Provinces yesterday has apparently moved in a west-north-westerly direction and has been marked in a trough of low pressure which now enters south eastwards from the Punjab to the Orissa coast. Winds are moderate to strong at the head of the Bay and easterly winds are blowing in the Gangetic plains and along the hills into Central Punjab, but the Bay current has given very little rain and humidity in North East India has generally decreased. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma Coast and only a few very light showers in Bengal, and Assam, heavier being half an inch at Mymensing. The Arabian sea current has given less rain on the West Coast. Rainfall in Central Provinces and North Deccan has been general, but chiefly light, and showers have fallen in Central India plateau, the only important rain during the past 24 hours has been in Western Himalayas from Ranikeito Simla, Chakrata and Roorkee have received five inches, Dehradun, Simla and Chanda four; Bombay two; Ranikhet, Mussoorie, Cuddapah, Raichur, Khandwa, Indore and Jubbulpore one. The bay current is at present very feeble as a rain giving current and though pressure conditions are now favourable for rain in Gangetic plain none has been received. The Arabian sea current will probably give during the day in the Central Provinces, Deccan, Central Indin plateau and West Himalayas and possibly west of the Gangetic plain and Gujarat.

WEATHER AND CROP TELEGRAMS.

JULY 17.

Sheagaon.—Weather is monsoonlike. Weather is rainy. Weather is very favourable for Kharif crops.

JULY 18.

Akote.—Yesterday rainfall 1·25 inches; weather still continues rainy. Weather is very favourable for the crop.

Amraoti.—Yesterday rainfall 52 cents. Weather is cloudy. Weather is very favourable for the crop.

Kampti.—Weather showery. Good rain has fallen in our district.

Wardha.—Rainfall 1·85 cents. Raining here and in districts. Weather continues rainy. Recent rains have improved the prospects of the crop.

Indore.—Good rain has fallen at our place, one inch. Weather stormy. Rain threatening.

Dhulia.—It rained slightly, 50 cents; weather cloudy.

Jabulpore.—Rainfall 90 cents. Weather cloudy

JULY 17.

Cawnpore.—Weather cloudy but no rain.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 18TH JULY 1901.

Amritsar.—Unusually hot. More rain wanted generally: Cotton smaller area sown this year.

Bhatinda.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Multan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Unusually hot. Cotton in the low grounds doing well, but poor on high land. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing begun.

Cawnpore.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

Amraoti.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Dhullia.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

Jalgaon.—Rain general over district. Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants flourishing. Food grains sowing has been completed.

Broach.—Looks like rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain, Food-grains sowing has made fair progress. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like rain.

Bhawnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Seasonable. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Sholapur.—Continues cloudy. Food-grains sowing has been completed.

Hubli.—Continues cloudy. Crop prospects generally good.

Belisry.—Cloudy, but no rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cs.
Previously registered.	47 94	38 38	41 36	37 14
Thursday 18th July	3 79	3 04	4 05	4 06
Total.....	51 73	41 42	46 21	41 50
Total fall to July 18, 1900 ...	32 34	30 91	30 82	31 24
Total fall to July 18, 1899 ...	22 85	21 19	29 31	26 36

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m.

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(6 a.m. 17th to 6 a.m. 18th)

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Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 18.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J K N Kabraji, on relief, to act as Political Agent, Cambay, pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W F Hudson, I C S, to act as Siudhi Translator to Govt during the absence of Mr J P Vaughan, I C S, on leave or pending further orders.

Mr H M Gibbs, Dist Supt of Police, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Rao Bahadur Mansukhram Mulji to be Asst Supt of Police, Ahmedabad, pending further orders; Mr J A Wallinger to be Asst Supt of Police, Thar and Parkar, pending further orders; Mr E F Green to be Dist Supt of Police, Larkhana, with effect from the 1st Aug 1901 and Mr W C Holman to act as Asst Supt of Police, Shikarpur.

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr C A B Beatty to be Supt of Police, Southern Maratha Railway; Mr F H Warden, on relief, to do duty as Dist Supt of Police, Poona, pending further orders and Mr E C Cox, on relief, to do duty as Supt of Police under the orders of the Lespr Genl of Police pending further orders.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the following Insps of Police to be substantive pro tem. Third Grade. Asst Supt of Police:—Mr E Priestley, Mr G N R Lambert Khan Bahadur R H Kotwal, Mr J A Wallinger, Mr Huntley Go dou and Rao Bahadur Mansukhram Mulji.

Rao Saheb Tribhuvandas Lakhmidas Dalal, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Broach, is granted leave on medical certificate for six months.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W S Cole, late Depy Supt, Gujarat Revenue Survey, has been allowed an extension of leave to the date on which he rejoins in India in Sept next.

Mr R B Wood, I C S, Asst Collr, Kaira, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and eleven days in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for four months and nineteen days.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H Murray to act as Divisional Forest Officer, Central Thana, in additio to his own duties, pending further orders.

Messrs C H Blathwayt, I C S, J E B Hotson, I C S, and G A Thomas, I C S, passed a examination in Hindustani.

Messrs W Wismar, I C S, and G S McKenzie, Asst Conservator of Forests, Poona, passed an examinatio n in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

Mr C E Palmer, I C S, passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard.

Mr E H Waterfield, I C S, passed an examination in Gujrati according to the Lower Standard.

Mr W A Wallinger, Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar, passed an examinatio n in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard.

Mr E H Waterfield, I C S, has now completely passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination.

Mr E H Waterfield, I C S to be Asst to the Collr of Ahmedabad.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W H J Wilkinson, B A (Oxon) I C S, on return from leave, to be Asst Collr, Belgaum.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W H Lucas, I C S, on return from leave, to act as Collr and Dist Registrar, Hyderabad, during the the absence of Mr C E S Steele or pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C V Vernon, B A (Oxon) I C S, to act as Collr and Dist Registrar, Broach, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Broach Dist pending relief by Mr A C Logan, I C S.

Major A Beale and Lieut A A Smith of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry passed an examination in the Somali language.

Mr W P Symonds, I C S, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Inspr Genl of Registration, and Registrar General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty days in combination with furlough for five months.

Mr J H Dumoulay, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to du within the period of his leave.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 19.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1145—Edgelow G and W—Ramdas Oadhowdas and another vs Bai Itijibai widow—Tyabjee and Co.—Part heard.
1150—In person (a pauper)—Atmaram Vithaldas vs Kulliandas Vithaldas Mehta—Edgelow G and W.
1151—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Essop Mahomed vs Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Abdoola, &c.
1123—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jairam Giga vs Tricumdas Muljee and others—Little and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

14-01—Little and Co—G H Dick and others vs Dhunjee Jaitha and another—Mansukhl D and J—Part heard.
621-00—Jamsetjee and R—Jerbai widow vs Veerbaijee widow—Bicknell M and M.
655-00—Smetham B and N—Amiribibee widow and another vs Abdul Latiff bin Sheik M Yoosuf—Ardeshir H D and Co. Thakurdas and Co and in person.
499-00—Edgelow G and W—Hajee Mahomed Mehdi Malik vs Reuben David Sassoon and others—Crawford B and Co—For postponment.
678-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Khatizabai vs Oomer Hajee Alli and others.
359-00—Mathubhai J and M—Maganlal Narsidas vs Ranchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.
521-00—Daphtary and F—Malookchund Poonjiram and others vs Magan Tarachund—Sorabjee and J.
641-00—Captain and V—N C Macleod vs Toolsabai widow—Jamsetjee and R.
803-00—Mulla and M—Rustomjee Hormusjee Maju and others vs Maneckjee Hormusjee Majoo and others—Bicknell M and M.
13-582-01—Daphtary and F—Bai Ruliat widow vs Purbhoodas Vanarsey Mooly—Tyabjee D and Co.
46 01—Edgelow G and W—Runchordas Vundrawandas and another vs Dharamdas Jamnadas—Tyabjee D and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

189-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.
681-00—Molvi H and M—Manjibhoy Currimbhoy vs Sheriff Dowjee Canjee—Nanu and H—Part heard.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters and letters addressed "Post Office," Bombay:—

Alfretk Mrs	Goldberg J	Quadros M de Mrs
Amar A I	Grant J	Regnault E
Anderson J H	Hackett E M Miss	Rillo S Miss
Aronson Lazar	Hollander I Mrs	Rogers A L
Barrett P G	Johnston M E Mrs	Rynd B Mrs
Beattie Mis	Kauffman Liza Miss	Salzmann Herman
Brown P Miss	Kotzer Ameli Miss	Sezel O Mrs
Bunat S Miss	Ledder E Mrs	Smiley J R
Cummins, Esther, Miss	Mascadoe D	Spieler Adela Mrs
Dhondi Manaji Powar	Mercurio A	Stevens Miss
Eckstein Friedrick	Minzer L	Trevedi J R
Fretman R Miss	Nixon S Mrs	Warner E Mrs
Galluzi O Mrs	Notton R Mrs	Warren W W
Giovanni R	Olsen Annie Mrs	White Robert
Glaiser C Miss	Onssiatinsky A K	Wilson R McDonald
	Pearce G F	Willoughby H Mrs

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GALE—July 9, at Gorakhpur, the wife of Lieut M H L Gale, 8th Bengal Lancers, of a daughter.
ROBSON—July 3, at Bareilly, the wife of Capt C G Robson, 10th Jats, of a son.

DEATHS.

CAREY—July 5, at Delhi, Harry, the dearly loved and youngest son of the late Sub-Conductor Thomas George Carey, Commissariat Department, and Mary his wife, aged 18 years, 9 months and 15 days.
CONNOR—July 10, at the General Hospital, Madras, Annie Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Thomas W Connor, of Coimbatore.

KEMP'S LIST.
THE GREAT VALUE OF QUININE.
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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1901.

THE GROWTH OF SHIPPING.

A GLANCE at the progress made in British Shipbuilding should disabuse the minds of those who are inclined to take gloomy views of Englands' commercial position. During the last fifty years there has been a wonderful development in the ship-building industry. With the revolutions effected by the application of steam, iron and steel to sea commerce, British trade has enormously increased and in spite of growing competition we hold a great lead as the ocean carriers of the world. "If the twentieth century has to witness the annihilation of our maritime supremacy," says Mr. Benjamin Taylor in the current "Monthly Review" "it will be pretty far on before our doom is sealed." The recent launch of the "Celtic," the biggest ship afloat, marks the acme of a century's progress in mercantile ship-building and in an interesting paper Mr. Taylor indicates the development in ships and commerce that has taken place since the introduction of steam navigation. It is noteworthy that the launching of a vessel, the forerunner of leviathans in which the problem of size combined with speed and economy in working is being solved, coincides with the centenary of the building of the first steamer. In 1801 the "Charlotte Dundas," designed by William Symington was built near Glasgow on the Forth and Clyde canal. She was employed in towing barges long before Bell's "Comet" or Fulton's "Clermont" was constructed. She was a tiny craft with an engine of ten horse power and she made six miles an hour. A century after, we have the "Celtic," the largest though not the swiftest vessel in the world, a ship that exceeds the recorded dimensions of Noah's gigantic house boat. In the interval between the "Charlotte Dundas" and the "Celtic" our ships and commerce have tremendously increased. Something of the development of trade is due to the abolition of monopoly and Navigation Laws which, while they were designed to be protective, were restrictive of British trade.

A hundred years ago the largest vessel trading between Great Britain and India was a 1,200 ton sailing ship; to-day the P. and O. Company have on their service several steamers of from 8,000 to 10,000 tons, which probably cost no more per ton to build than did the ships of the East India Company. In 1801 forty vessels of a total tonnage of 30,000 left London for India and the Far East; last year British vessels representing a tonnage of 1,175,165 were despatched from England to India and 433,233 tons to China, Java and Japan. A paddle boat built in 1825 called the "Enterprise" of 479 tons register and 120 horse power, which occupied 113 days in the voyage to Calcutta, was the first steamer to reach India. She was bought by the East India Company on the completion of her outward voyage and was afterwards employed on the coast and the Calcutta and Rangoon mail service. "Practically," says Mr. Taylor, "all the immense sea-borne traffic of the East Indies is the growth of the century we have left behind us." And in that period England has become not only the common carrier of the world, but in the matter of ships and shipping "the universal provider of the nations." When iron was introduced in ship building there began a rapid increase in the dimensions of vessels. The first Cunarder, the "Britannia" which was built of wood, was only 200 feet long but the "Great Britain," the first iron steamer, was 300 feet in length. Steel was first used in ship construction in 1875 and permitted not only of a further great extension in size but of an increase in the speed of vessels. Furthermore, in the sixty years between 1840, when the first wooden steamer of the Cunard Company was started, to 1900 there had been a great reduction in the proportionate cost of working, for the consumption of coal had been reduced from 9lbs. to 1 1-2lbs. per horse power per hour. Taking size and speed into account it is estimated that the steam tonnage of to-day is almost four times as effective as the sailing tonnage of the past. Immediately after the repeal of the Navigation laws in 1849 Yankee clippers secured the Transatlantic and the Eastern trade, but the Aberdeen clippers and their splendid successors enabled us to steadily eclipse the Americans until finally the iron ship and the screw propeller gave us a maritime lead that we have continued to increase. Last year there were 19,986 ships of 14,032,694 tons on the British registers, of which 9,208 were steamers and 10,778 were sailers.

But more remarkable are the figures showing the extent to which we supply the world with ships. In ship building, at any rate, we have beaten Yankee competition. The British ship yards in 1900 completed 1,245 vessels of 1,674,844 tons and 1,777,643 horse power or five-eighths of the world's output of new vessels. That total includes only two small sailing craft built on the Tyne and four sailing ships constructed on the Clyde. On British Colonial registers there were last year 1,924 vessels of 1,019,808 tons. Altogether it is calculated that we start the new century with 15,250,000 tons of shipping with which to do the carrying trade of the world. How far ahead of all competitors we are in this respect is shown by the shipping figures of other nations. America has 2,750,000 tons, of which a large portion is employed on the great lakes. Germany owns 2,650,000 tons, Norway has 1,640,000 tons and France has 1,350,000 tons. No other country possesses a million tons of shipping. In the last ten years we have added to our mercantile fleets more than the entire tonnage of Germany and the United States combined, and the same period witnessed the development in size of vessels of which the Celtic is the greatest example. There is, in fact no practical limit to the size of ships beyond that of harbourage, though builders have yet to devise means for further increasing the speed of mammoth ships without increasing the consumption of fuel. The growth in the size of merchant ships, however, enables freight to be carried at a lower proportionate cost, and it enables economies to be effected in dock and other charges by the larger amount of cargo that a big vessel can carry in fewer voyages compared with a vessel of smaller tonnage.

THE CARE OF THE INJURED.

IT is, perhaps, the rapid development of the Ambulance Association movement in Bombay that has hastened on the deliberations of a Corporation Committee having reference to the care of the injured. In his report for 1899 the House Surgeon of the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital drew attention to the great need in the city for suitable vehicles for the conveyance of injured persons to hospital. A Municipal Committee was appointed in February last to consider the matter, and they have reported in favour of the provision of public ambulances. These, of course, should be under the control of the police and on that ground the Committee recommend that Government should be asked to provide them. Apparently it is considered that the provision of ambulances should be placed on the same footing as ordinary police charges and on this basis three-fourths of the cost would be borne by the Municipality. It has already been decided to ask Government to relieve the Corporation of the contribution for police purposes, in consideration of a greater Municipal expenditure on hospitals; and it, therefore, seems desirable that the Corporation should entirely undertake an easy liability which is a natural supplement to the greater duty they are anxious to discharge. The provision of ambulances for use in the city appears to be as much a Municipal duty as the maintenance of a Fire Brigade. As a great many accidents occur at the docks it might be possible to induce the Port Trust to assist the Corporation in this matter, but the anxiety to make Government to some extent responsible, while quite natural, is not especially admirable. After a while when the St. John Ambulance Association has sufficiently spread instruction in Bombay, we may expect some assistance to be given the authorities by the formation of Ambulance Brigades whose services and stretchers will be available for public occasions when accidents are likely to occur. The ambulance classes which are being formed among railway employees and in the schools will, very probably, shortly provide the nucleus for brigades, such as those which have now become a feature of every town in England, and which supplied an efficient Ambulance Corps for occasions like the Victoria Jubilee demonstrations in London and even for service in South Africa. But that result will not relieve the Municipality of the necessity for providing suitable means by which victims of casual accidents can be easily and rapidly carried to hospital; and the fact that the police should properly have charge of the vehicles should not be unduly considered in regard to the responsibility for their provision.

FRANCE AND NAVAL SUPREMACY.

THE recent trials of the French submarine boats, which, according to the French Naval experts, have been successful beyond expectation, have drawn from the French press the triumphant announcement that France now assumes the Naval supremacy of the world. Our excitable Gallic neighbours probably see in the near future visions of an invasion of England and a conquest of the whole world. The advent of the submarine boat has, in a word, thrown an effulgence on the problem, the solution of which has been the aim of every naval and military expert of note, ever since France became one of the leading nations of the world. We make every allowance for the jubilation of the French press over the newly discovered accession of strength to the navy of that country, for it must be admitted that in the matter of scientific invention, the French have left other nations behind lately. They have perfected the motor car; gone further than other nations towards the perfection of the submarine boat and as a climax to their scientific researches have apparently solved the secret of aerial navigation, all within a very short space of time. There can be no blinking at the danger to England that lies behind all this scientific activity of our neighbours across the channel. It will not do for us to be left behind in the race and our Admiralty is well advised to turn its attention to the subject of submarine boats. France has already a flotilla of them and is building others, not merely of known types but of other designs for experimental purposes. Until the other day the Admiralty treated them with contempt, but public opinion proved too strong and forced them to lay down five of the Holland-American type. The French press speaks without its book when it writes of naval supremacy. It forgets the fact that the submarine boat can only manœuvre near land and in fair weather. France is superior to all other nations in the matter of a submarine fleet, but that is not saying a great deal. She has still very much lee-way to make up in other directions. The bulk of her battle-ships and cruisers are of wretched design—excellent targets for an enemy. These all require re-construction and we note that the heavy superstructures which disfigured them are now being cut down. There are many other points in which improvement is necessary and will doubtless be made. But even then it will be premature to claim naval supremacy. One swallow never made a summer and a hundred submarine launches will not constitute a navy.

YORKSHIRE'S FIRST DEFEAT.

To cricket enthusiasts generally who have followed the doings of the Yorkshire team this season, their defeat at the hands of Somerset by the heavy margin of 279 runs, announced by Reuter to-day, will be received with no little surprise. There will doubtless be many excuses made for the failure of the champion county after their recent successes. There can, however, be no doubt that the Yorkshire team has become stale, a condition into which the best side is apt to fall about the middle of the season. The match, judging from the scores, must have been an extraordinary one. The Westerners started off with a poor innings of 87 to which their opponents replied with 325. In a minority of 238 when they commenced their second innings even the staunchest supporters of Somerset must have felt that a severe defeat was in store for the country. The second innings, however, realised the fine total of 630 and the Somerset team followed up their success with the bat by dismissing their powerful opponents in the fourth innings of the match for a paltry total of 113, thus winning as mentioned above. Reuter does not state who made the runs for Somerset in the second innings, but it is more than likely that L. C. H. Palairet, S. M. J. Woods and Braund had a prominent share in the victory. Somerset has in addition to these several other reliable batsmen, notably F. A. Phillips, C. A. Bernard, V. T. Hill, R. C. N. Palairet, and Robson and Lewis, all of whom probably played. The bowlers this season are Cranfield, Gill, and Braund, and the two first-named have met with a good deal of success this season.

LORD ROSEBERY.

THE Liberal Press called upon Lord Rosebery to come to the rescue of the Party and join the hands of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Asquith and their respective followings. They called upon him to emerge from his retirement and he has done so in a manner they did not wish. Lord Rosebery is a Liberal Imperialist to the core, and he declared that the attitude of the Liberals as regards the war spells Liberal impotence. The severence of the Liberals was not merely on the grounds of the war, but a fundamental and incurable antagonism of principle regarding the empire. Cavaliers and Roundheads might almost as well have combined as the opposing Liberal sections agree to differ on the war. He declines, therefore, voluntarily to re-enter politics. The Liberal Press seems inclined to interpret the word voluntarily as widely as possible, and in their desire to read more into it than perhaps his lordship intended, now urge him to take his part in the struggle. Holding the views he does, it is not to be supposed that Lord Rosebery will act as mediator. The factions must differ. Mr. Asquith plainly said the other day that they never could have real re-union or genuine co-operation except on terms of mutual tolerance and reciprocal respect. It is better, in his opinion, to differ openly and frankly than that they should pretend to be at one when they are not. Mr. Asquith and Lord Rosebery are at one then in the sentiment which Lord Rosebery expressed in reference to the differences of the Cavaliers and Roundheads.

H. M. S. CORNWALLIS.

THE battleship Cornwallis, which has been launched in the Thames, at Blackwall, is one of the four provided for by the supplementary estimates of 1898. She was laid down in July 1899, and was to have been launched in May last. She is similar in design to the Duncan, already launched and the Exmouth and Russell, still in the builders' hands. A twin-screw steel ship; her length is 405 feet between perpendiculars, her breadth 75 feet 6 inches and her draught 26 feet 6 inches. She has a displacement, as stated in our telegram of fourteen thousand tons. She will be engined with two sets of four-cylindered, inverted triple-expansion engines by her builders, the Thames Shipbuilding Company. She was to have twenty-four Belleville boilers, but whether for these will be substituted some of another type remains to be seen. She will be armoured with a belt of Krupp steel fourteen feet deep for 270 feet, 7 inches amidship, 11 inches barbettes, 6 inches casemates and 6 inches guns and a protected deck of two inches thick. She will have a one inch protected main deck, twelve inch conning tower and signalling tower five inches thick. She will be armed with four 12 inch fifty-ton wire-wound guns, twelve 6 inch guns, ten 12 pounder, two 12 pounder of 8 cwt. and six 3 pounder quick-firing guns, eight maxim guns and four submerged torpedo tubes. Her complement will be 750 men of all ratings.

FORMATION OF IMPERIAL CADET CORPS.

THE scheme just sanctioned for the formation of Imperial Cadet Corps fills a want which has long been felt by the sons of Indian Chiefs and Nobles, and shows that Lord Curzon is as desirous of providing suitable careers for them as he has shown himself determined to discourage neglect of a chief's duties to his own subjects. It should also afford stimulus to the existing Chiefs' Colleges which sadly need encouragement, a necessary corollary of the scheme being the strengthening of the staffs of these institutions. It will be noticed that there is no intention to attach chiefs to regiments, but such appointments as those of A. D. C.'s to General Officers Commanding will be open to them and interpreterships and staff employment involving relations with the people of India will also be suitable. We understand that the first camp will be formed this winter in Calcutta, while Agra or Delhi may possibly be selected for the training camp for garrison classes, cadets returning to their own States in the hot season.

THE LABOUR STRIKE IN AMERICA.

THE strike of the employes of the Steel Trust Subsidiary Companies, although it now affects upwards of 75,000 men, is not likely to turn out as serious to the companies concerned, as appeared at first sight, and it will probably not extend over the present week. Reuter in a wire yesterday stated that the strike turns solely on the demand of the Amalgamated Associations to exclude non-Unionists from the works, so there is no question of higher wages, shorter hours, or any of the other factors which go to bring about a strike at issue. The Steel Trust Subsidiary Companies will probably find it to their interest to effect a speedy settlement of the point which has brought about the strike, especially as it is not a matter which in any way affects their pockets.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation of the Hon. Mr. John Tate, M. I. C. E., of his office as an additional member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to three per centum per annum.

THE TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

BY MR. H. M. BIRDWOOD.

I WAS unable, at the meeting of the 16th May, to wait for the discussion on Mr. Forrest's paper, in which I wished, as an old resident of Bombay, to take my part; and shall be glad, therefore, if you will allow me to add some remarks suggested by the subject itself—in the choice of which, as in its treatment, Mr. Forrest was so singularly happy.

The subject commends itself to every one who has ever lived in Western India, and to every one else, who, not so fortunate, can yet realize the importance in our Imperial system of the position and progress of Bombay; and so genuine and instructive was Mr. Forrest's appreciation of the beauty, and the fame, and the value of that fair City by the Sea, and its institution, that really no occasion is left for criticism.

I will say nothing about the marvellous developments that I have myself witnessed, during the past forty years, in almost every direction, whether as regards the outward appearance of the city and its public and private buildings, or its municipal administration, or its educational institutions, or its commerce, or its traffic by rail and road and water, or any other weighty matters affecting the condition, comfort and convenience of the people. But the presence in the chair of the maker of the Victoria Gardens will have reminded many who heard Mr. Forrest speak on some of those topics of the remarkable diffusion in Bombay of a taste for gardening, not confined to one class of the community, and distinctly of advantage to the whole city, and due, without doubt, to the work done and the initiative given by, Sir George Birdwood at the Victoria Gardens, the site of which, before his time, was a barren, unsightly morass. There was, indeed, before his time, a noble and stately garden of rare and beautiful trees, and tropical climbers, and showy shrubs at Sewree, the site of the present European cemetery; but it was too far from the homes of the people to bring any influence into their lives. When, however, the new gardens sprung up, as if by magic by the way side—on the way from the city to the Government House at Parel—all Bombay was impressed. People came and saw, and were convinced. Enthusiasm spread, and gardens of the old style laid out mainly with a view to profit and kept up anyhow, and waste, unlovely spaces, not laid out or kept in any order at all, were rearranged and maintained on new lines and better principles; and now a true love of gardening, and skill in the practice of it, have become the rule of many lives, and not the exception. No householder, who has even a little plot of land about his house, will rest till he has transformed it to a little paradise of trim turf, brilliant bloom of "flowers of all heavens, and lovelier than their names," and cool recesses of palm and fern. And public bodies and associations too, though more slowly, have been smitten by a like unrest, and though they cannot undo in every case the evil wrought by past folly and neglect,—(as when the wonderful natural beauties of the eastern face of Malabar Hill were hopelessly wrecked and gigantic boulders of trap on the rocky hill side—"crags, knolls, and mounds confusedly hurl'd, the fragments of an earlier world,"—were broken up for road metal, and the wild tangle of a most picturesque jungle cleared to make room for houses unworthy of the site),—yet a surer sense of public duty as regards the preservation and improvement of public places, and a higher degree of public taste have now been attained; and it is recognized that, not only for the health and happiness of the poor dwellers in crowded districts are fair and open parks and gardens essential,—as fair and attractive as civic wit can make them,—but that, elsewhere, in more favoured parts of the city, even the glory of fine buildings is not complete without a setting of lawn, and trees, and flowers. Moreover, to maintain the numberless gardens, public and private, in a proper state, a new industry has practically been created in Bombay. Gardeners from the Ratnagiri District, from the Dekkan, and elsewhere, have crowded to the great centre of attraction, and it would be difficult to find anywhere a more intelligent race, full of professional zeal and love of flowers, and ready to assimilate new ideas—as all gardeners are not.

Eminently successful among the successors of Sir George Birdwood in charge of the Victoria Gardens have been Colonel Wellington Gray, who introduced many new plants into Bombay, gardens from other parts of India and from Europe too, and the late Mr. Gustav Carstensen, who was an accomplished botanist and a highly-skilled and most enthusiastic practical gardener. Among unofficial gardeners, the names of the late Mr. Frank Jefferson, the excellence of whose work may still be seen at the Ladies' Gymkhana on Malabar Hill, of the late Mr. Rienzi Walton, who laid out the Hanging Gardens on Malabar Hill for the Bombay Municipality, and of Mr. Agnew Turner, than whom I never met a more adventurous or better gardener, will not soon be forgotten; and I may add that, among the owners of private gardens, few have been more successful than Mr. Forrest himself, who would readily admit the value to busy men in Bombay of the hours of relaxation spent in gardening.

But I should wish also to mention another matter in which Mr. Forrest was well known to have taken a deep interest. He referred, towards the close of his paper, to the European General Hospital—now known as St. George's Hospital—and to the Convalescent Home for European patients at the Hill Station of Khandalla. But, with characteristic modesty, he omitted to say that, as Secretary of the Hospital Endowment Fund Committee, he himself bore the chief part of the burden of the collecting funds for the Convalescent Home, and for increasing the nursing staff of the Hospital. No better work could be done by any Englishman for his sick and suffering countrymen in a distant land. The new hospital of which Lord Reay laid the foundation stone, is in every way suited to its purpose, and is worked by an efficient staff of physicians and surgeons. But the ablest of medical officers can do little without the aid of good nurses; and these Mr. Forrest has practically provided. For that good service, and for founding the Convalescent Home at Khandalla, his laurels will remain green for some time yet in Bombay.

CRICKET IN POONA.

CRICKET in Poona was practically a blank last week, writes our correspondent. On Sunday the Poona Parsees played and defeated the Poona Hindus. The latter no doubt feel the loss of Bhide, but they will probably have the help of one or two men from outside Poona when they meet the Gymkhana.

The season on the Ganeshkind ground was started on Monday when Ganeshkind met Kirkee and defeated them by one run. The wicket was none too good. Winterbottom's fast bowling kicked and he soon disposed of Captain Douglas and Captain Wood. Colonel Croly, however, rose to the occasion and his stand with Hill won the match for his side. The Colonel saw the innings out with 26 to his credit. In the second innings of Ganeshkind Captain Douglas scored 81 not out.

I see in a local match between the Taylor High School and the Camp Educational Society's High School the former disposed of their opponents in the second innings for 3, two of which were extras. I fancy this must be very nearly a record in Indian Cricket.

The Baronet Club means to bring a good team to meet the Gymkhana on the 12th and 20th and a good match may be expected, especially as the usual break in the rains seems to have arrived.

FOOTBALL.

A football match will be played this evening on the oval (if ground playable) between the Oxford Light Infantry and the Government Telegraph Club; kick off at 5-15 p.m. C. H. Cooke (Goal). A Game and G. Harle (Backs). A. Speechely, H. Stone and W. Mason (Half Backs). J. Montgomery, W. Morley, S. Holding, T. Johnstone (jr) and E. Game (Forwards). G. Lawrence (Waiting). Referee. Mr. Tyler, Bombay Rovers.

THE Roman Catholic chapel at Cherat, of which the site is required in connection with the water-supply scheme, is being purchased by the military authorities for a sum of Rs. 13,000.

IN regard to the formation of an additional company of Royal Garrison Artillery in India, Government have sanctioned the collection of materials at Thobha to the value of Rs. 25,000.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE POSITION.

LONDON, JULY 17.

Our casualty list shows that seven of the Connaught Rangers were killed and three Lieutenants and seventeen men wounded near Aliwal North on the 14th instant.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to the pessimistic criticisms of Sir W. V. Harcourt, expressed a sanguine view of the political and financial future and said he believed that the Boers when thoroughly beaten would settle down peacefully.

LAUNCH OF A BATTLESHIP.

The battleship Cornwallis, of 14,000 tons, was launched on the Thames to-day.

NEW GRAND MASTER IN ENGLAND.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught has been inaugurated as Grand Master of Freemasonry in succession to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

LORD CROMER.

Lord Cromer is at present staying in London

THE STRIKE IN AMERICA.

The strike in America turns solely on the demand of the Amalgamated Associations to exclude non-Unionists from the works of the Steel Trust Subsidiary Companies.

75,000 men are now out and the strike is extending.

THE INDIAN LOAN.

The failure to float the Indian loan is much discussed and the general consensus of opinion is that the moment of issue was unfortunate and the price asked excessive.

SOMERSET BEATS YORKSHIRE.

Somerset has beaten Yorkshire. The former scored 87 and 630 and the latter 325 and 113.

THE FINANCE BILL.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The Finance Bill has been read in the Commons a third time by 291 against 121 votes.

THE LIBERAL SPLIT.

It is understood that Lord Rosebery's letter to the City Liberal Club has displeased the Imperialists who are disinclined at the present juncture to break with the Radical wing. The latter consider that the manifesto will decide the wavering Moderates to renounce the Imperialists.

SPEECH BY SIR EDWARD GREY.

Sir Edward Grey speaking at Peterborough, said that if Lord Rosebery desired the Liberal Party to be brought to one mind he should use his personal influence.

He combated the view that the Liberal differences were irreconcilable. The attitude of standing outside was impossible and even dangerous.

EMIGRATION FROM CALCUTTA.

OFFICIAL RETURN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

A resolution of the Bengal Government on emigration, from the port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies in 1900, states that of the 11,10,674 emigrants who embarked, 10,095 were Hindus and 1,575 Mahomedans. Of these 4,568 proceeded to Demerara, 1,878 to Trinidad, 670 to Jamaica, 1,753 to Mauritius, 481 to Natal, and 2,304 to Fiji. These 11,674 emigrants included 235 return emigrants. The steamers which conveyed the emigrants to Mauritius and Natal were the only ships proceeding to the other Colonies. The death-rate on the whole appears to have been high, being 2·50 per cent. on these 15 sailing vessels, as compared with 1·05 per cent. on 17 vessels in the preceding year. The number of emigrants who returned from the Colonies was 3,147, as compared with 2,421 in 1899. There were 88 deaths or 2·75 per cent. as compared with 52 or 2·12 per cent. in the previous year. The largest number of emigrants 1,145 returned from Demerara with an aggregate saving of Rs. 1,59,730 or on an average of Rs. 139·8 per head. Trinidad comes next with a smaller number of returning emigrants—730—and shows an average saving of Rs. 214 per head. The smallest number—17—returned from Reunion without any savings. The all-round average saving per head was Rs. 165 as against Rs. 159 in the previous year. Of the total number of emigrants who returned to India 1,727 brought back savings.

THE CHIEF JUDGESHIP OF LOWER BURMA.

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have supported the memorial submitted by the Committee of the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce to the Viceroy, on the subject of appointing a barrister of wide practical experience, and of assured legal attainments, to the Chief Judgeship of the Chief Court, Lower Burma, on the approaching retirement of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Copleston.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia arrived here from Colombo, this morning.

JULY 18.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia with the outward mails of the 12th instant left here at 2 a.m. to-day.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. China left Karachi for Bombay on the morning of the 18th instant, and may be expected here on the 20th instant in the morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Maria Valerie, left Hongkong for Bombay on the evening of the 17th instant.

The same Company's s.s Adriatico, left Rangoon for Bombay on the 17th instant, and is due here on the 23th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Yerra, left Aden, for Bombay, on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 11 p.m. and she is expected here on Tuesday the 22rd instant at morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quite.

Spirits quiet.

Good Bhownugger 3 16-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	92 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	53 1-8
Bar Silver	26 7-8

ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORTS WITH TROOPS FROM CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

The following are the dates on which the various transports bringing troops from China are due to arrive in India :—

At Calcutta the "Lalpoora" with the 6th Bengal Infantry and the "Patiala" with the 24th Bengal Infantry on the 23rd July.

The "Muttra" with the 34th Bengal Infantry on the 28th July.

The "Itria" with part of the Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers on the 27th July.

The "Rajah" and "Itinda" with more of the Jodhpur Lancers on the 30th July and 1st August.

The "Haiching" with the 1st Sikhs on the 1st August.

The "Clavering" with mules on the 30th July.

The "Uganda" with mules on the 6th August.

The "Sumatra" with part of the 16th Bengal Lancers on the 7th August.

The "Glengyle" with the 20th Bengal Infantry, Malerkotla Sappers and Staff of the 3rd Brigade on the 9th August.

The "Nevassa" with details on the 10th August.

The "Canning," "Itola" and "Ula" with mules on the 19th and 23rd August.

The "Chingtu" with the Cavalry Brigade Staff and 15 Company R. G. A. on the 25th August.

The "Umpta" with mules on the 5th September.

The Nurani with 4th Punjab Infantry on the 10th September.

The "Lalpoora" with the 7th B.I. and the "Muttra" with the 4th Company Bengal and the 2nd Company Bombay Sappers on the 11th September.

The "Intria" and "Etinda" with the 16th Bengal Lancers on the 16th and 20th.

At Bombay the steamers "Rajah" "Uganda," and "Sumatra" with the 3rd Bombay Cavalry on the 24th, 26th and 30th September, respectively.

At Calcutta the steamers "Canning" with mules on the 8th October.

The "Itola" with the 12th Battery R. F. A. on the 16th October. The "Umpta" with Vicker's Maxim sections on the 25th October and the "Itria" with the B. Battery, R. H. A. on the 5th November.

FORMATION OF IMPERIAL CADET CORPS.

It is understood that His Majesty the King has sanctioned the scheme submitted to him by the Viceroy with the unanimous support of the Council, for provision of careers for the sons of Indian Princes, Nobles and Gentry. A small number (probably about twenty in the first instance) of the scions of such families drawn with rare exceptions from the chief colleges at Ajmer, Lahore Rajkot, and Indore will be formed into an Imperial Cadet Corps under the command of a specially selected Commandant or Adjutant. These cadets will go through a two year's course of training in the cold weather and will from time to time be in attendance on the Viceroy on ceremonial and other occasions. At the end of the second year those who have proved themselves fitted for military careers will be selected to go through a course in a garrison class and upon such as emerge successfully from this test and have satisfied the requisite standard of efficiency, it is intended to confer the rank, position and duty of a British Officer in the Staff or other Extra Regimental Military employment as suitable vacancies occur.

In this manner military careers will eventually be opened to those who have satisfactorily vindicated their character and capacity. The above are the main lines of the scheme, the details of which are to be worked out between now and the next cold weather.

It is cordially approved by H. M. the King Emperor, who desires it to be made known that he has welcomed this opportunity for testifying his confidence in the loyalty of his Indian feudatories and subjects.

It is to be tentative in first instance and its success will depend upon the co-operation it meets with from the princely and other noble classes for whom it is intended, but the Viceroy and the Government of India hope it may lay the foundation of a reform that will be both esteemed as a recognition of patriotism of Indian Aristocracy and in time become a source of strength to the State.

THE SERVICES.

Colonel Wilson is confirmed as Director of Railway Traffic, vice Mr. Brereton who is confirmed as Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department. Mr. Strange has taken over the duties as Under Secretary in the Irrigation Branch.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Pinney, Central India Horse, has three months' extension of leave at home. Major Dawson, Meywar Bhil Corps, has ninty days' leave home.

Captain Waters, 24th Bombay Infantry, has three months.

General Smith-Dorrien will take up the appointment of Adjutant-General in India about November 15th.

Lieutenent-Colonel Clibborn, Principal of Rurki Engineering College, vacates his appointment this month.

Brigadier-Generals Penton and More-Molyneux are posted to Nagpore and Bundelkhand Districts, respectively.

It is formally notified in General Orders that a case of what appears to be arsenical beer poisoning having recently been discovered in this country all beer supplied to troops will in future be subjected periodically by chemical analysis under arrangements to be made by the Sanitary Officers of Commands.

Some idea of the cost involved in the redistribution of the batteries of Field Artillery in India, so as to secure grouping on the Brigade Division system may be formed from the fact that the quarters for the additional battery to be stationed at Rawalpindi will cost nearly 3 1-2 lakhs. It will be money well spent, however, as single battery stations in India are a source of weakness in more ways than one.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

APPEAL TO MR. CARNEGIE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

The Commercial Council of the Imperial Anglo-Indian Association state they have availed themselves of the opportunity offered for obtaining financial assistance from Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the great Scotch-American millionaire, and have approached him with an appeal for a grant-in-aid to establish Anglo-Indian industrial institutions for technical training, with their needed complement of instruments and special literature. The following special funds are being raised to assist the cause generally, and for affording practical aid to the poorer members of the community :—(a)—The education fund with the object of assisting boys and girls in the technical training of handicrafts, or in helping them into apprenticeships, or in aiding promising lads to prosecute studies in England. Two lakhs are required for this fund. (b)—Newspaper fund, for which Rs. 50,000 are needed to start a strong independent daily newspaper. (c.)—The Anglo-Indian patriotic fund is for the object of meeting expenses of sending a delegate to London to bring about the redress of grievances by representations to Parliament, to the India Office and to the British public generally. Rs. 10,000 are needed for this fund.

THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

MEETING AT KUMTA.

KUMPTA, JULY 18.

The Kumta public assembled on Thursday, and passed a resolution regretting to disapprove and record its respectful but firm protest against the proposed amendment in the Land Revenue Bill and requests the reconsideration of it in the public interest. Great sensation was manifested among the agriculturists present.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE WALDECK-ROSSEAU MINISTRY.

REVIVAL OF THE JACOBIN CLUB.

FRENCH THEATRE FOR LONDON.

PARIS, JUNE 28.

TUESDAY was the second birthday of the Waldeck-Rousseau Administration. The day after it was formed M. Jules Lemaitre, the Chairman of the Patrie Francaise Association, wrote that the Government was an outrage on public opinion, and that it would not last eight days. Only three out of 32 Administrations since 1870 have lasted longer than the present one, namely, those of M. Thiers, M. Jules Ferry, and M. Meline, and barring unforseen accidents, there is every prospect that M. Waldeck-Rousseau's will live to hold the record. The present Ministry has replied to 45 interpellations not venturing in one single instance to move an order of the day of no confidence, or any order of the day whatever. Besides these notices were given of 51 interpellations, which were withdrawn. Forty-seven more are coming on. These figures give an idea of the perseverance with which Clericals and Nationalists have fought the Government that was not to last eight days.—The Senate, after a twelve hours' sitting, passed the Bill on Associations and Monastic Orders at 1-30 a.m. by a majority of 173 votes to 99. This result was received with cheers of "Vive la Republique !" on all the Left benches. In the course of the debate M. Leygues, Minister of Education, said the time had come to deal with a problem which had been adjourned year after year. The Senate would have to say whether, Yes or No, illicit monastic orders were to be allowed the right to teach in schools. (Applause.) The Government was of opinion that this right should not be allowed to them under any circumstance. The Bill, having been amended by the Senate on a few points, will now go back to the Chamber of Deputies, and it will probably become law before the long vacation.

Six hundred delegates, from all parts of the country, attended the opening sitting of the Radical Congress on June 21 at the Sociates Savantes Hall, M. Mesureur, a former Cabinet Minister, in opening the meeting, said the Congress had been organized under the patronage of M. Goblet, M. Brisson, and M. Bourgeois, because these three statesmen took office when times were difficult, and these names were a programme. Alluding to the advanced Socialists, the speaker said that his friends and himself wished for the union of all who were defending the Republic. They would be allies of those whose ideals were, perhaps, still more inaccessible than their own. They (the Socialists) were not present, but the electoral struggle would find them all on the same side. M. Goblet, who was elected President, delivered a speech which was listened to with all the more interest as they are his first public utterances after several years of complete retirement from political life. He said Republicans would have to fight Nationalism just as they had fought Boulangism and Monarchism. "It must be admitted that if the Republic, after 30 years of existence, is, nevertheless, challenged, the reason is that it has not yet ulfilled all its promises. The Waldeck-Rousseau Administration undertands that, and is to be congratulated. We are not Collectivists, but we are opposed to Capitalists' monopolies, and in favour of social legislation." M. Goblet hinted that Radicals and Socialists would form an alliance for the next elections.

M. Henri Brisson, the veteran Radical statesman, and for some years. President of the Chamber, took took the chair on June 22 at the second sitting of the Redical Congress. He advised the Radical party not to spread its attention over many objects. The one task upon which all should at the present moment was the fight against monastic Orders (Cheers) H. Brisson's advice is all the more impressive coming almost immediately after M. Waldeck-Rousseau's remark in the Senate : "If we had remained passive another seven or eight years, while the monastic Orders continued their encroachments, no Government in France would have ever been strong enough to cope with them.' M. Brisson said he could not forget that in that very hall a few weeks ago a half-pay general had taken the chair at an anti-Protestant meeting which was closed with cheers for Saint Bartholomew's Day. He hoped his hearers would take to heart the dictum laid down by the Assumptionists in their leaflets. Electoral canvassing was the work of works. Their duty would be to keep in office a Government determined to take away from Dominicans, Eudists, Marists and Jesuits the education of part of the French youth. France would be called shortly to choose between the candidates of the Republic and the candidates of the Jesuits. M. Brisson was repeatedly cheered.

The most tangible result of the Radical Congress is the revival of the historic Club des Jacobins. There is something humorous in finding tranquil politicians like M. Brisson and M. Goblet bestowing their patronage upon a club which, in its prime, contained the names of Marat, Hebert, Robespierre, and Danton. But the ferocious club in the Marche Saint-Honore contained two future Kings—Murat of Naples and Bernadotte of Sweden. Several of the others may be found in the uniform of Imperial magnates and marshals in David's pictures of Napoleon's coronation. The club is to be on the Quai Valmy. The circular inviting adherents and subscriptions appeals to all citizens who are drawn to the "generous idealism traced by Robespierre."

In an interview with the "Figaro," Madame Sarah Bernhardt says she is so confident that a permanent French theatre in London would succeed, that she is now endeavouring to establish one here. If the scheme is carried out either one of the present theatres will be secured or a new house built. She added that the British audiences are much more serious and attentive than the American, and why so many French people dislike the English she cannot understand, for she is convinced that the majority of the inhabitants of Great Britain have a real regard for France. Madame Rejane and M. Coquelin were also seen by the interviewer, and both paid high compliments to the warmth and intelligence of the London audiences.

The working agreement announced between Socialists and Radicals and Socialist-Radicals is an episode in the evolution of European politics. This line of conduct is traceable to the lessons of Belgian history. Fifteen years ago Liberals and Socialists in Belgium could not agree. The result was that Clericals came to office, and have remained in it ever since. The alliance marks and approximation to the old English system of two great parties, though genuine party government cannot well exist so long as a large minority declines to own allegiance to the Republic. It may even be questioned whether such government will ever be possible with a Clerical minority, the Clericals being unable to recognise that Liberals have equal rights with themselves. Another consequence of the alliance is that Socialists have become a Government party, and not a body of doctrinaires asking for all or nothing. This result, which nobody would have foreseen four or five years ago, shows once more that development in the life of nations does not go in a straight line, but follows all sorts of zig-zags and ins and outs.

France boasts a larger consumption of spirits per inhabitant than any country in the world. Normandy is perhaps the French province that drinks most, in the guise of cider and apple brandy, while Lisieux is the town of Normandy where alcoholism is most widespread, embracing every class—men, women little children, and even infants. Yet from this town has started an original movement against drink. According to French law, there is no limit to the number of public-houses, municipal authorities having a right, though rather an ill-defined one, to prevent new public-houses from opening in any part of a town where they might prove to be a nuisance. The Municipal Council of Lisieux at its last meeting determined that something must be done to limit the number of drinking shops, and, acting on its instructions, the Mayor has issued an order to prohibit the opening of new public-houses within a distance of three miles of any municipal building. As the last houses of Lisieux are not that distance from the Town Hall, the order amounts to a prohibition sans phrasee of new drinking places. Is the order legal? Even if it is not, it will not have been in vain, for it will once more call attention to the magnitude of the drink scourge in France.

The French Postmaster-General has issued a table of rates for the new French cable from Oran to Tangier. Messages may be sent between France and Tangier at the rate of tenpence for five words, and twopence for every additional word ; and between Algeria and Tunis and Tangier at 7 1-2d. for five words, and 1 1-2d. for every additional word. Press messages between Tangier, Algeria, and France are transmitted at half rates. These charges compare very favourably with those the British public are accustomed to pay. For 2l., the same charge as for telegrams from England to Holland or to France, a word is wired by the French Telegraphs first to Marseilles, then by 500 miles of cable to Algiers, then over a couple of hundred miles of land wires, and, lastly, by 300 miles of cable. The cable being the property of the French Government, the latter holds that while the French public are entitled to the lowest terms, it is quite fair to make a profit out of foreigners. Messages to or from any foreign country (except Great Britain) will be charged 27 centimes a word, in addition to the charge between that country and France. In the case of messages to or from Great Britain, the extra charge is 28 centimes. Why this discrimination? The new cale connects via Bona, in Algiers, with East Europe. Here again the same discrimination is made against the British public. Messages from Tangier to Bona, in transit for Malta, are charged 27 centimes a word, but if in transit for any other foreign country, the charge is only 25 centimes.

In a few days the submarine boat Morse will make an attempt to remain under water for sixteen hours. Since the recent effort of the Narval, Dr. Gibrat, of the Ministry of Marine, profiting by his investigation of the illness of the men, has invented a pomade made largely of lime and manufactured in small tablets. The officers and men will rub their nostrils and lips with these tablets every half hour. The effect of the table to will be to destroy any noxious gases which may have been inhaled. The result of this experiment is awaited with great interest, for engineers are of opinion that after the unpleasant experiences of the Narval, it is impossible for men to live in poisoned atmosphere under water.

There was a wild scene on Saturday night in the most fashionable resort of Carlsbad between General Cherif Pasha, Ottoman Minister in Stockholm A. D C. to the Sultan and Prince Abbas Pasha, Egyptian State Councillor. The General first offered public insult to this Prince and then proceeded to blows, afterwards sending him letter in terms of studied provocation, Cherif Pasha, who is an old military graduate of Saint Cyr, named as his seconds two former fellow-students, the Marquis de Manasabre and the Marquis de Grandmaison now both deputies, Prince Abbas, however, refused to entertain the idea of a duel. He contents himself with the services of a plain-clothes police officer for protection duty.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

MR. J. K. N. KABRAJI, on relief, acts as Political Agent, Cambay, pending further orders.

Mr. Rowland Hill New, Director of Persian Gulf Telegraphs, has been appointed a First Class Magistrate within the local limits of the Jask and Charbar telegraph stations and along the alignment of the telegraph between those two places.

Mr. W. C. Hudson, I.C.S., acts as Sindhi translator to Government during the absence on leave of Mr. J. P. Vaughan, I.C.S.

Mr. H. M. Gibbs, District Superintendent of Police has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. C. A. B. Beatty, has been appointed Superintendent of Police, Southern Mahratta Railway.

Mr. T. H. Warden, on relief, does duty as District Police Superintendent, Poona, and Mr. E. C. Cox is appointed to do duty as Superintendent under the orders of the Inspector-General of Police.

Messrs. E. Priestley, G. N. R. Lambert, J. A. Wallinger, and Huntley Gordon have been appointed substantive pro. tem, third grade Assistant Superintendents of Police.

Mr. W. S. Cole, late Deputy Superintendent, Gujarat Revenue Survey, has been allowed an extension of leave from 1st April last to the date on which he rejoins in India in September next.

Mr. R. B. Wood, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Kaira, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and eleven days in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for four months and nineteen days.

Messrs. C. H. Blathwayt, J. E. B. Hotson and G. A. Taomas, I. C. S., passed an examination in Hindustani on the 8th instant. Messrs. W. W. Smart, I. C. S., and C. S. McKenzie, Assistant Conervator of Forests, Poona, passed the higher standard Marathi examination on the same date. Mr. C. E. Palmer, I. C. S., passed the higher standard Gujarati and Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I. C. S., the lower standard Gujarati examination on the 6th instant. On the same date Mr. W. A. Wallinger, Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar, passed an examination in Kanarese according to the higher standard.

Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I. C. S., has now completely passed the lower standard Revenue Departmental Examination, and has been appointed assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. W. H. J. Wilkinson, B. A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., on return to duty becomes Assistant Collector, Belgaum.

Mr. W. H. Lucas, I. C. S., on return from leave acts as Collector and District Registrar, Hyderabad, during the absence of Mr. C. E. S. Steele.

Major A. Beale and Lieut. A. A. Smith of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry passed an examination in the Somali language on the 2nd instant.

In modification of a previous notification Mr. J. A. Symonds, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, is allowed privilege leave for one month and twenty days in continuation with furlough for five months from or after the 2nd August.

Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, I.C.S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Lieutenant W. G. Liston, I.M.S., has been appointed on plague duty at the Plague Research Laboratory with effect from the 12th June.

Mr. A. W. Shepard, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, has been granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for thirteen months with effect from the date of his relief by Mr. P. J. Fitz Gibbon on his return from privilege leave.

Mr. D. W. McGuffie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, on return from privilege leave is transferred from the Northern Jamrao Canal District to the Indus River Commission.

Mr. E. W. Hazelgrove, Sub-Engineer. 1st grade, and honorary Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, has been granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for six months.

Mr. C. Pratt, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, whose services were lent to the B. B. & C.I. Railway Company has been appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.

AN UNSAFE HOUSE.

YESTERDAY a two-storeyed house, belonging to Dr. Nassarwanji Daunjibhoy Karanjia, and situate in 13th Lane, Kamatipoora, was found to be unsafe and the occupants numbering about 150 had to vacate it, leaving their things behind. The ground floor of the building was occupied by shopkeepers, while the upper floors were inhabited by a number of tenants. About 10 o'clock the front wall got out of plumb and immediately a large crack running from the first storey to the roof occurres in it. The Municipal authorities were informed and that part of the street which faces the building was protected. A police sepoy has been posted near the building to prevent people from entering it to remove their belongings.

CLAUDE CULLUM, aged twenty-three, an American who recently arrived in England by a cattle-boat, was drinking with a woman in the Queen's Head, Limehouse, when a man named Fred Cox, aged twenty-three, quarrelled with him. Cullum took out a razor and cut the man's arm, severing an artery and inflicting other injuries. When a plain clothes officer attempted to arrest Cullum the latter resisted, and in the struggle for the razor a piece of the officer's finger was cut off. Cullum objected to surrender to a plain-clothes officer, but on a uniformed constable being called he submitted quietly.

THE JULY MAGAZINES.

BLACKWOOD deals out a fair share of good fiction this month, in parts of three stories and one whole short tale. An article on "Push" Larrikinism in Australia lets us into many of the secrets of these most dangerous societies. It is estimated that there are no fewer than 6,000 larrikins in Australia, though 10,000 would probably be nearer the actual number of these truly marvellous products of Colonial society. Mrs. P. G. Hamerton describes charmingly a second visit she paid to a "Village in the Val D'Or," and where she witnessed a "vinification" in the manner of the country. Andrew Lang has unearthed a quaint chapter of Scottish history, to which he adds his own unfailing charm. "A Halt on the King's Highway," tells of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall to Singapore. "The London Irish" describes the types included in the 66,465 Irish-born Londoners estimated to earn their living in the metropolis. "Musings without Method" contains as usual short discussions on all the topics of the day. Talking of the doubtful methods of making fortunes in the present century we read :—"Once upon a time the marauder went upon the pad, and levied his tax upon the stage-coach. Now he goes into the city and sits upon the board of bogus companies. The greed of the pigeon, who, wishing to gain cent. per cent. without risk, deserves no pity, is well matched by the cunning of the rook. And the rook, when his competence is assured, seeks to buy respectability with a subscription." This is severe, but painfully true. An excellent article on "War Office Organisation," contains this sentence; —"With regard to the War Office, the Government is in the position of a horticulturist who, in making successive additions to his garden, finds himself hampered at every step because he did not originally start with some definite plan." The garden is badly laid out for present needs. As for officers occupied with matters of military routine not having time to study questions relating to the higher duties of their profession, we are reminded that "Wellington was for years occupied for many hours daily in dealing with matters of military routine, or with those arising in regard to supplies, barracks, and land, and he found time for the study of questions relating to the higher duties of his profession." Earl Roberts was for thirty years similarly occupied, and he found time to study his higher duties with telling effect.

THE EMPIRE REVIEW deals with a considerable variety of topics, from "Shops and Shopping" to "The Education Bill." A second article on "The Slave-Trade in Northern Nigeria" by T. J. Tonkin, who, in the Sudan, had ample opportunities of observing its effect, describes the slave-dealer's part of the business. The dealer hangs about, it seems, when there is a war on hand, and when he discovers which way the fight is going, he retires to the Capital of the conquering King and there waits until the prisoners of war are brought in. Then his work begins and he buys according to his requirements. "Cricket Reform" chiefly urges the advisability of altering the l. b. w. rule and other lesser reforms with a view to shortening the present gigantic scores. "Bismillah" writes on "The Passing of British Trade," showing how, in his view, we alienate the Moslem from any desire to share in our Commerce. Mrs. Ada Cambridge gives a first instalment of some memories of her "Thirty Years in Australia," "Trustee's" article on Indian and Colonial Investments is a solid business paper, clear enough for the general reader, and armed with tables of Securities, Government and otherwise, in India and the Colonies ; these tables being intended for a permanent place in the Empire Magazine, the figures are corrected to date each month. Mr. J. D. Rees has a short paper on "Current Events in India," "The Finances of the Transvaal" are ably dealt with by the Editor. Colonel Williams discusses "The Militia" as it was, is, and ought to be.

THE ASIATIC QUARTERLY REVIEW has four writers on Indian subjects, Messrs. J. D. Rees, L. C. Innes, S. S. Thorburn and an old Punjabi, all men fully qualified to hold and express opinions on Indian questions. "The Congo Free State" considers the position of that huge tract in reference to the decision of the Berlin Conference in 1885. Mr. R. G. Corbet has a learned disquisition on "Singhalese Literature" and Professor L. Mills on "The False Philonian Logos." Pinya gives "A History of the French Missions to Siam" covering a period from 1690 to the present day. S. Khuda Bukhsu writes on a phase of History "The Omayyads and the Eastern Empire," the dynasty to which Islam is indebted for the carrying of its standard to distant regions. "Marco Polo's Tangut" is continued from the April number by Mr. E. H. Parker. Reviews of many interesting books are contributed as well as the proceedings of the East Indian Association and some correspondence.

THE CENTURY being a Summer Fiction Number has no less than eight stories or parts of stories. An article on "Working One's Way Through Women's College" by Alice K Fallowes is as interesting as any short tale. Anna L. Merrett relates her experiences in a garden in Hampshire—a garden which was well stocked with slugs and weeds, but before its cultivator had been long full mistress of its destiny, burst into varied and delightful bloom. "Impostors Among Animals" is the title of a delightful natural history paper, by the Professor of Zoology in Texas University, it is finely illustrated. Ex-President Cleveland still discourses on "The Venezuelan Boundary Controversy." An interesting authentic account of the escape of four French Royalist prisoners from the Chateau de Joux, is given by permission of the son of the escaped prisoners.

THE CORNHILL has contributions from Frank S. Bullen, from the Rev. W. H. Fitchett who has a seventh paper on "The Tale of the Great Mutiny." Two stories, one by F. H. Burnett and the other by Stanley Weyman move on a step. "Family Budgets" take us up the scale to £1,800 a year, and we do not seem to have got any nearer to comfort, than with the smaller incomes. "Notes of an Octogenarian" is perhaps one of the most interesting of the articles in this month's "Cornhill."

MACMILLAN gives a fragment of Asiatic history from the pen of Mr. Hugh Clifford who describes the vagaries of "The King of the Sedangs" that eccentric and marvellous Frenchman Marie David de Mayrena, Comte de Ray who ; distracted and amused the authorities at Hong Kong and Singapore during his luckless wanderings. "Maiden Speeches" by Michael Macdonagh recalls many nervous debuts of subsequently famous men. In "A Southern View of the Negro Problem," H. E. Belin is very gloomy as to the prospects of the Negro race in America. A discussion on the system of modern education, another on the religious side of the Gallic nature and a chapter of naval history by John Leyland complete the contents of Macmillan for July.

TRAVEL takes us in a prize article "Through Iceland on a Side-Saddle" and Mr. George Lunn deseribes, "A Cycle Ride Over Alpine Passes" a somewhat hazardous undertaking, "Ireland as a Holiday Resort" and "A Week in the Buried Cities of Ceylon" give hints for two very different ways and places for spending a happy time.

Mrs. McClelland concludes her account of "Old Scenes Re-visited," in the INDIAN MAGAZINE, which informs us of a new publication. "The Indian Ladies' Magazine" to appear this month, written in English, conducted in the interests of the women of India, and edited by Mrs. S Saithia nadhan.

ST. NICHOLAS has its usual ample allowance of fiction and fact for the little ones. The doings of children in Japan and of those at the different embassies in Washington, are told about and pictures given of many of the young persons. The Nature and Science paper is a delightful one this month, and the St. Nicholas League has most remarkably clever pictures from its small contributors.

THE MONTHLY REVIEW. The Editor deals with "The Boer at Home" and explains him very plainly to his readers and then he skims over some readable books. The Amir's "Instructions to My Son on His Visiting England" is amusing reading, and if genuine, is instructive. The editor vouches for these orders being actual documents in his possession. Mr. J. B. C. Kershaw writes on the Education Bill with knowledge and force. "A Century of Sea Commerce" surveys the Steam Navigation of the Kingdom from the first steam vessel built in 1801, and points to a tremendous record of progress. A paper on International Supremacy by G. Stewart Bowles teaches the comfortable doctrine that England is at the present time supreme, is at the head of all lands in durability, and secure to last in her supremacy until the ends of time. The art paper, "A Note on an Early Venetian Picture,' wanders pleasantly through Jacopo Bellini's paintings. Mrs. Hugh Bell has rather a depressing but none the less wise article on "Mothers and Daughters," which should make parents content who have only sons. Arthur Symons treats of Robert Bridges and his poetry. A fascinating story "The Lay of Elidue" is translated by Mrs. Kemp-Welch. An account of Thomas Daggett the Comedian of the early years of the nineteenth century, by T. A. Cook takes play-goers into almost other worlds. Anthony Hope's "Tristran of Bleat" is continued, but not yet finished.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday in the Municipal Hall, Mr. D. E. Wacha presiding.

AN ECHO FROM THE LAST MEETING.

Mr. Hormasjee Vakil referring to the minutes of the last meeting said that at the time the question of order was raised the President said he had precedents laid down by his predecessor in the Chair in reference to the mode of voting. It was desirable that that fact should be placed on the minutes, because it turned out—

Mr. Mehta : You can ask that the minutes be corrected but you can't argue.

Mr. Hormasjee : I don't wish to argue any point of law, but wish to show how the minute is incorrect and how it should be corrected.

The President : I think the minutes are substantially correct and therefore I am not disposed to do anything more.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin pointed out that the result of the voting was stated to be that Mr. Vandekar was elected by 34 against 12. This should be altered to 34 for Mr. Vandeker and 12 for Mr. Muller.

This correction was agreed to.

BUILDING ON HORNBY ROAD.

Mr. Hormusjee Vakil having obtained priority moved that "The President be requested to address the City Improvement Trust requesting them not to block or lessen the free access of sea air to the Fort ward by the proposed new building on Hornby Road. He said they were all aware that the primary, if not the main object, of the passing of the City Improvement Act was to permit the free admission of air and the sea breeze from Back Bay and it was for that purpose that scheme No. 2, which was the first scheme started by the Trustees was launched and was estimated to cost something like seventy or eighty lakhs of rupees. The trustees designed a new road forty feet in width from the Queen's road to a certain point in Mandvie ward. The Corporation suggested a widtn of 60 feet and now the Government directed that the road should be eighty feet wide. This additional 20 feet would cost something like twelve or twelve and a half lakhs of rupees.

The matter had been compromised by suggesting that the road should be 80 feet wide to a certain point and sixty feet further on. It was, however, somewhat strange that the same Trustees were now planning buildings on the Hornby Road and the only passage now open for the admission of sea air was the passage outside Whiteway & Laidlaw, where they had recently erected a fire brigade station. When the proposed buildings were erected there would be absolutely no admission of sea breeze to Gunbawa and Parsee Bazaar Gate Streets and they would be in just the same unhealthy condition that the Health Officer said Cowasjee Patel Street was now in. He (Mr. Hormusjee) contended that Cawesjee Patel Street had been rendered unhealthy by the action of the Trustees or their predecessors, the Government by allowing the erection of buildings shutting out the sea breeze.

On a suggestion from the President, Mr. Hormusjee altered his motion to refer specifically to the buildings on Hornby Road from the Gaiety Theatre to Whiteway Laidlaw and Co's buildings.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the motion.

Mr. Caffe said he believed that most of the plots Mr. Hormusjee referred to had already been let and certain of the buildings were now in course of construction. Did Mr. Hormusjee suggest that at this stage the Corporation should formally ask the City Improvement Trust with this knowledge before them to desist from putting up those buildings. The plots had been let and contracts made and it was quite as impossible to cancel the steps that have been taken in regard to these plots as they had heard it was impossible to stop certain steps that had been taken at Gibraltar. He did not think the Corporation should at this stage commit itself to the resolution.

Mr. Lund said there were two roads being constructed on the Hornby Road plot that would admit air.

Mr. Wadia said one of these forty feet roads was right opposite the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy buildings and the other brought the current from the Government stables.

Mr. Mehta : They are going to be removed.

Mr. Wadia asked what about Wauldy Road ? If they allowed houses four or five storeys high to be built there they would shut out the breeze to a greater extent.

Mr. Hormusjee amended his motion to refer to the buildings on the easterly and westerly side of Hornby Road.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula said the resolution was not clear as to what the mover's object was. He did not think it was possible for the Trustees to cancel leases that had been entered into unless they paid substantial damages.

Mr. Mehta thought Mr. Hormusjee ought to have given further details of the buildings in regard to which he wished representations to be made. These properties could not be dealt with like those in the improvement areas as they were for the purpose of providing revenue for the Trust.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin moved as an amendment that a small committee be appointed to consider a proper representation to the Improvement Trust.

This was not seconded.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna opposed the original motion.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji thought it was worthwhile to ask the Improvement Turst before letting out the valuable sites on Hornby Road. The long range of buildings running along that road blocked up the sea breeze and was decidedly ruinous to the health of the inhabitants of the northern Fort. Dr Jehanghir J. Cursetji moved an amendment that in the interests of the residents of the northern parts of the Fort, such plots on the western side of the Hornby Road, situated opposite Cowasji Patel street and Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Lane, as have not already been let by the Improvment Trust, should be reserved as open spaces or sufficiently wide roads be constructed through them to admit of ventilation into the street opposite ; and that the President be requested to make a representation on the subject. Dr K. R. Dadachanji seconded the amendment.

Mr. Hormusjee in reply on the debate referring to remarks by

discreditable manner. Unless that insinuation is withdrawn we cannot proceed with the business.

The President: Mr Hormusjee you had better withdraw what you have said.

Mr. Hormusjee: If you ask me I withdraw.

The President: Is is not a question of asking.

Mr. Metha: He has withdrawn: that is enough.

The motion was adopted.

THE MUNICIPAL ACT AMENDMENT.

THE SOLICITOR'S COSTS.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, seconded by Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, it was resolved that the letter to the Corporation from Messrs Daphtary and Ferreira, solicitors, regarding the proceedings in the High Court brought by Mr. Baptista and others in reference to the payment of the Municipal Solicitor's bill for the amendment of the Municipal Act, be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for necessary action.

ELECTRIC OR OIL MOTORS FOR FIRE ENGINES.

The Commissioner forwarded a copy of the letter received by the Chief Officers of the fire brigade from Messrs. Sand, Mason and Company with reference to the use of electric or oil motors for taking engines to fires. They stated that in their opinion there was nothing to compare with the horse traction for the purpose.

On the Motion of Mr. Kazi, it was agreed that the Commissioner's letter be recorded.

THE QUALIFICATIONS OF A SECTIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER.

The Commissioner forwarded in reply to a resolution of the Corporation a report from the District Officer, Central District, in reference to the qualifications of Mr. Guider, Sectional Medical Officer on plague duty. The report as to his qualifications was altogether favourable. It was added that the officer had been fined Rs 5 in a cross suit in which the other person had been fined Rs. 25, though any body with spirit would have acted in the same way that Mr. Guider did in the circumstances.

The President called upon Dr. Sukia to move a motion in reference to the matter.

Dr. Sukhia said he was drafting the motion.

The President then called on Mr. Cuffe.

Dr. Sukia warmly asked how Mr. Cuffe could move the proposition when this was his (Dr. Sukhia's) particular province. It was at his instance that this report had been furnished.

The President: Will you sit down. I saw you were writing and I asked Mr. Cuffe to move it and he is now in possession of the house.

Mr. Cuffe: I have really no ambition in the matter (laughter). He moved that the letter be recorded, adding that his sympathies were entirely with Mr. Guider.

Mr. Lund seconded the motion.

Dr. Sukhia characterised the report from the District Officer as 'false, misleading and inaccurate."

The Commissioner: I should like to ask what there is false in this statement.?

Dr. Sukhia referred to certain paragraphs in the report and after lengthy remarks he moved as an amendment that the Commissioner be requested to inform the District Officer, Central District, that the Corporation received with great regret the said inaccurate, incorrect and misleading report (cries of "No, no.")

In reference to the feeling of the Corporation Dr. Sukhia withdrew the words "incorrect and misleading" allowing the word "inaccurate" to stand.

The amendment was not seconded. Mr. Mehta said Mr. Sukhia was not justified in saying that the report was incorrect, but it appeared that the information on which he moved his amendment was absolutely incorrect. Even if the officer in question was fined there was nothing in the circumstances of the case reflecting upon his character as a gentleman. His superiors spoke highly of the way he discharged his duties. He could not understand what Dr. Sukhia had been driving at but as to Mr. Guider's qualifications and abilities he would give far more weight to the statement of the District Medical Officer than to the opinion of Mr. Sukhia (cheers). He was very sorry that Mr. Sukhia should have brought a personal attack against an officer whose excellent services were mentioned in the report before them.

Mr. Cuffe expressed the hope that members would realise their responsibilities in matters of this kind (hear, hear). On future occasions when reports dealing with the conduct of one of their own officers were concerned he hoped members would really satisfy themselves that there was a necessity for calling for such reports before they passed a motion to that effect (Hear, hear).

The motion was carried and the Corporation adjourned till Monday.

Mr. Cuffe intimated that it would be probably convenient to take the discussion on the water question next Thursday.

THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY TO THE PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

The Acting Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, has forwarded under date the 17th instant the following letter to the President and Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Association in answer to their memorial on the subject of the amendment of the Land Revenue Code:—

Sirs, With reference to your letter dated the 28th June 1901 on the subject of the Bill to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, I am directed to enclose, for the information of the Bombay Presidency Association a copy of a reply to a more detailed representation on the same subject which has been received from the Deccan Sabha. It will be found that this reply deals with most of the points touched upon in your letter.

As regards the other points I am to remark that the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee on the day of its first reading, to which exception is taken in paragraph 2 of your letter, is in accordance with rule and practice; and that the Governor in Council regrets that he is unable to comply with the request contained in the fourth paragraph of your letter. The subject has, from time to time, been under discussion throughout the last century and many of the opinions expressed by officers of Government and others, have been published. As regards the more recent opinions, which have been submitted for the consideration of Government, they cannot, I am to say, be laid before the Council and the public.

I have the honour to be,
Sirs,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. L. JENKINS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	2	0	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	2	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	8	3	24
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	0	1	3
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	0	5	19
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	14	0	10
G Mahim and Worli	2	4	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	5
Total	29	16	95
Total plague deaths to date ...	96,626	80,777	
Same date last year	23	6	221

BRIGADIER-GENERAL PLOWDEN, Commanding the Belgaum District, has proceeded Home on 90 days' leave. Colonel Anderson temporarily commands the District.

OWING to the fewness of candidates, it has been decided to discontinue the examinations in Persian and Urdu for the Degree of Honours test in Madras.

AN indent for stores required for Ordnance factories in India, valued at £6,766-19-9d, has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for early compliance.

FURTHER estimates, amounting to over Rs. 45,000, have been passed, for buildings in connection wi the new Indian Cordite Factory.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE NEED FOR AMBULANCES IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO PROVIDE THEM

THE Committee of the Bombay Corporation originally appointed on the 15th February, and re-appointed on the 22nd April last, to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, the observations made in the concluding para. of the Report of the Goculdas Tejpal Native General Hospital for the year 1899, as to the want of suitable vehicles for the removal of injured persons to hospital, and report "whether in their opinion the necessary facilities should be provided at Municipal expense; if so, what description of vehicles should be adopted, how many such vehicles will be required, what they will cost, where they should be located, and what arrangement should be made for utilizing them," have submitted the following report:—

The Committee entirely concur with the Surgeon of the Hospital that much suffering would be alleviated if the present practice of conveying injured persons to hospital in hack victorias or other unsuitable conveyances were done away with, and special vehicles, designed to cause the least discomfort to their unfortunate occupants, were provided in various parts of the City, and especially at the docks where accidents occur so frequently. They would also not object to Municipal Funds being spent in providing the necessary facilities. But they are strongly of opinion that the duty of carrying injured persons to hospitals should remain, as at present, with the City Police, who must be supposed always to be at hand for the purpose in whatever part of the City an accident may occur. No other agency could possibly be so readily available wherever required; and in cases of injuries received from Criminal Acts, it might sometimes be objectionable, in the interests of justice, to have the person removed by other than Police agency. The Committee therefore think that the best course would be to move Government to place suitable ambulances at the disposal of the Police at all Police Stations. The cost of the ambulances would then become an item of the Police charges, and three-fourths of it would be borne by the Municipality.

The Committee, therefore, beg to recommend that the Corporation should make a representation to Government asking them to furnish the Police with a sufficient number of suitable ambulances for the removal of injured persons to hospital. In this recommendation the Commissioner concurs.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dinsmoor, I.M.S., remarks:—I think the scheme for police management is correct, but I consider the Municipality should supply the ambulances.

POONA FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, 27TH JULY.

SECOND ENTRIES CLOSED ON TUESDAY, 16TH JULY.

The Summer Plate—Distance—5 furlongs. (1st Entries 9).

4 Messrs Tulloch and Allan's b'aus g Hoikar aged.

The Arab Plate—Distance—7 furlongs. (1st Entries 9).

10 Mr A W P's br a h Jogomar, 4 years.

The Intermediate Stakes—Distance—1-2 Mile. (1st Entries 4).

5 Mr Cross' b aus m Nada 14-0-3-4.

6 Mr J P's b aus g Cadet 13-3-1-2.

NOTICE.

The Race for Moffssil Stakes, 6 furlongs, is declared void. Owners are reminded that 2nd Entries for 2nd Day, Saturday, 27th July, close on Tuesday 23rd July 1901.

ADDITIONAL RACE.

Poona 1st Extra Meeting 1st Day, Saturday, 20th July 1901. 1st Entries closed on Tuesday, 16th July.

Selling Race—Distance 1-2 Mile.

1 Captain Greville's b a h Leader 13-3 (Rs 1400).
2 Mr S C P's b a h Advocate 13-2 1-2 (Rs 800).
3 Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor 13-2 3-4 (Rs 1000).
4 Mr A M Shamlan's ch a h The Robber 13-3 (Rs 1100).
5 Mr Goolam Hossain Essajee's ch a h Shah Jehan 13-2 (Rs 1300).
6 Mr A Hossain Sheriff's g a h Sufdur 14 Rs 900.
7 Mr Shaik Essa Khalifa's g a h Rustom 13-2 3-4 (Rs 900.)

Second Entries close Wednesday, 17th July.

NOTICE.

Poona First Extra Meeting.
Extra Race
For 2nd Day, Saturday, 27th July.

The Novice Stakes—Winner Rs 200, 2nd Rs 100, 3rd Rs 50. For Maiden Arab Ponies 12-3 and under landed since 1st July 1900.

13-3 to carry 8st 12lbs, W I.

Penalties—Winner race value Rs 50 or over once 5 lbs, twice 10 lbs, oftener 14 lbs.

N B—Landing allowance clause 9 in General Condition does not apply.

Distance—1-2 mile.

1st Entry Rs 5 to close Tuesday, 23rd July.
2nd Entry Rs 10 to close Wednesday, 24th July
and Rs 5 more for ponies not struck out before noon on Thursday, 25th July.

General Conditions as per Programme Poona Extra Meetings.

CECIL GRAY,
Secy., W. I. T. C.

CRICKET.

SIR J. J. P. B. INSTITUTION vs. MESSRS. KARKARIA AND DHONDI'S MATRICULATION CLASS.

THE above match was played on the Esplanade Ground on Wednesday last. The captain, Mr. Vakil, of the former team, having won the toss, elected to bat and knocked up 76. Mogralla, Mistri, and Mulla scored 22, 16, and 12, respectively. The latter scored 50 runs out of which Shroff, Mistri and Chadana contributed 11, 10 and 10. For Sir J. J. School Buchia captured 5 wickets at a cost of 30 runs, while for the Matriculation Class Shroff did good execution in bowling. The Sir J. J. School won the game by 20 runs.

A QUETTA correspondent writes:—We have been most fortunate so far in having had no accidents this year at polo. Major Belli-Bivart's on Friday was the first this season. He was unlucky enough to get a splinter from a broken polo-strick driven right through his wrist. It sounds a most disagreeable thing to happen, but I hope it is not a very serious injury. He sang the same evening at Mrs. Keen's musical "at home" with his usual kindness and his usual humour.

THE height of the Indus at Attock is now 71-2 feet, and at Dera Ghazi Khan 2 1-2 feet below the normal. The inundation canals in Derajat are consequently empty, and the usual irrigation has come to a standstill—a somewhat serious state of affairs for the local cultivators. The reason for the abnormal lowness of the Indus is that the snows in the Western Himalayan region have not melted owing to the unusually cold summer in those regions. One danger which threatens is that with heavy rain at a later date, the river may come down suddenly in flood during August.

THE Local Government has ordered the Collector of Ghazipur to hold an inquiry into charges of alleged illegalities brought against the Tahsildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Ghazipur by Babu Sanwal Sing, late Judge of the Small Cause Court in these provinces, and a landholder in the districts of Ghazipur and Benares. The allegation is that the Tahsildar had illegally issued a warrant for the arrest of Babu Sanwal Sing at Benares where he had no jurisdiction, in default of payment of land revenue by his co-sharers, that sums exceeding his liabilities were recovered from him, and that his agent was kept under wrongful confinement. The inquiry is proceeding.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 16th, was 738, giving a death-rate of 47·08 per annum per thousand as against 74·35 the corresponding period of last year, and 42·33 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 88 died from fevers; 101, plague; 6, small-pox; 1, measles; 2, cholera; 2, leprosy; 107, phthisis; 48, diseases of the nervous system; 105, affection of the respiratory organs; 24 diarrhœa; 25, dysentery; 40, still-born; 80, old age and debility; 24, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain 26; Brahmin 13; Bhattia, 1; Hindu of other caste, 366; Hindu low caste, 112; Musalman, 167; Parsee, 24; Jew, 1; Native Christian, 14; Eurasian, 6; European, 3; Negro-African, 3; other and unknown castes, 2. The total number of births was 244 as against 211 the corresponding period of last year, and 229 the average over the past five years.

THE six days' battle over the Nations Home Office estimates ended in a remarkable victory for the Government by 80 votes. Out of the 508 members of the Italian Chamber no fewer than 483 were present in Rome, but of these 32 belonging to the Opposition stayed away from the sitting for fear of incurring the wrath of Signor Giolitti. Consequently 451 Deputies took part in the vote, 264 supporting the Government, three remaining neutral, and 184, including the Marquis di Rudini, voting with the Opposition.

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN ensured to those who use ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing, healing, and curative preparation ever made. It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat, burns, stings of insects, removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations, and ask stores, and chemists for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

THE "Rast Goftar" gives the High Schools Athletic Association much credit for the good work it has been doing. One contemporary states:—The last report of the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association proves, if a proof at this late hour were wanted, what great incentive a well regulated organization can give to the progress of physical education in our schools, and to the growth of a sportsmanlike spirit among the rising generation of our youth. The Executive Committee point out that the Association's work, during the year under review was "on the whole successful." The qualifying "on the whole" is explained by the fact that the interest in the Association had waned to a certain extent during the four disastrous years, which followed the first outbreak of plague in Bombay. "No sports had been held since 1896, and the Association seemed to show signs of gradual extinction" says the report. We are told that, an effort was, however, made, last year, to prevent so undesirable an end, and at its annual meeting the constitution of the Association was considerably modified, the actual Government being placed almost wholly in the hands of the representatives of the schools. For this very important change, "that has breathed new life into the Association," thanks are due to the Hon'ble Mr. Giles, who was elected President under the new constitution.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN.

The "Voice of India" writes about the late member for Cardiff: In the spirit of the good old adage, better late than never, we are inclined to welcome Mr. J. M. Maclean's latest conversion. The Member for Cardiff has been a free-lance all his life; and a change of creed often comes natural to such. In the present case moreover, we can understand the imperialist of the other day turning away in despair from the vagaries of spreadeagleism. We take this to be Mr. Maclean's last political avatar; he has come under the Campbell-Bannerman umbrella, probably to stay there good. Even free-lances need protection, late in life, from the stress and storm of party exigencies. And if India gains from the settling down of her quandom journalist, she may yet find reason to thank Mr. Chamberlain for it.

COMPULSORY BIBLE-READING.

Referring to a rumour that the Government of India have in contemplation a proposal to make Bible reading compulsory in Indian schools and colleges, the "Rast Goftar" says: They are said to have invited the local Governments and the leading men of the country to give their opinion on the subject. The Hindu, Mahomedan, and other non-Christian communities will, of course, be allowed to learn and practice their own religions, but the Bible, it is said, will have to be read and studied by all. This information is being published and commented upon by newspapers in Calcutta and elsewhere, and that on the strength of reports obtained by "a vernacular paper of Calcutta, which is not given to sensationalism, and is in the habit of substantiating the information which it publishes." For our part, we are confident that the Government, and that especially of such a far-sighted, and sagacious statesman like Lord Curzon, would not commit itself to a policy of blunder, the results of which would sure enough be disastrous and strike at the root of not only the popularity of the British supremacy, but its very existence. We recognise the advantages which are gathered from the reading of the Bible, and no intelligent man, who takes up the book, whether he be a Christian or non-Christian, can lay it down without feeling himself a better man. But there are strong and obvious objections against Government making a departure from its time-honored policy in the matter; and it is hard to believe that they could have so easily lent themselves to the guidance of men like Dr. Wellden as to have seriously thought of introducing it in the Schools and Colleges as a compulsory subject.

A MODERN PARSI ELYSIUM.

Regarding the ceremony performed in London on the 26th ult., the "Indian Spectator" remarks: It was a mournful but most historic occasion, the 26th June last, for the resident Parsis in London, which is certain to be registered for all times to come on the religious annals of that community. The day was sacred to the memory of the Parsi dead in London since 1862. Up till now twenty-four members have been buried at Woking; but the lamentable and untimely deaths, first, of Mr. Nowroji N. Wadia and afterwards of Mr. Merwanji Rustomji Dalal, have given altogether a new aspect to the modest cemetery. From an ordinary burial place it has, by the magic of the architect, the distinguished Mr. Calcutt, and the classic inspiration of that old friend of Bombay and most learned scholar, Sir George Birdwood, been converted into a veritable ancient Persian Elysium.

MR. HARTLEY KENNEDY.

In speaking of Mr. Hartley Kennedy's rumoured retirement, the "Voice of India" pays that officer a well-merited compliment: We hope the report about the contemplated retirement of the Police Commissioner of Bombay is premature. Mr. Kennedy is comparatively a young officer, much under the age limit, and his retirement just now, when the reforms in his Department, which he has been silently carrying out must take time to be realized, will be a loss to the Government and to the public alike. During his short tenure of office Mr. Kennedy has done much to safeguard the interests of the inhabitants of Bombay, while he has done a signal service to the public in inducing the Portuguese Government to close its doors against all offenders from British territories seeking refuge therein. His greatest service has, of course, been rendered in his own Department, whereby he has succeeded in inspiring the people with confidence. It is almost a new experience to the Bombay public to find that Police officers, like Mr. Kennedy, are not the oppressors, but the protectors of the poor. Such the Police force, both rank and file, are expected to be; but how few, alas have come up to the expectation since the days of good old Forjett. Those of us, who have heard the harrowing tales of the havoc wrought by the "golden gang" and the different gambling hells of Bombay, will join in wishing that the services of the present energetic Commissioner may be spared to the city for some time longer.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS BY MUNICIPALITIES.

The "Indu Prakash" thus speaks of a recent election by the Municipalities of the Northern Division. The selections of members to the Bombay Legislative Council have been so far satisfactory. We are happy to learn that the Honourable Mr. Parekh has come out successful. It was a foregone conclusion. For Gujerath there was no other alternative. It would have been guilty of gross ingratitude if it had thrown out its benefactor. The Hon. Mr. Parekh's services to the poor agriculturists of Gujerath have been substantial. He has in his usual unassuming manner, done a public service, the like of which is perhaps not done by any public man latterly. The Gujerath Inquiry into the real condition of the ryot is an everlasting monument to his fame. Indians are nothing if not grateful, and the frequent ovations the Hon. Mr. Parekh receives whenever he goes in public, are the clearest indications of the deep regard in which he is held by the public at large. He is entirely the people's man, one who has truly served the people of this Presidency at a great pecuniary sacrifice and personal inconvenience.

THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

The "Gujerati" observes that the volume of opposition to the Land Revenue Bill is increasing and adds:—The Report of the Select Committee affords further evidence of the haste with which the provisions of the Land Revenue Amendment Bill seem to have been drafted and arranged, as it originally stood. They have been now added to, re-arranged and re-grouped. When the Bill was so short, surely all this ought to have been done when it was first drafted and before it was introduced in Council. This is, after all, a small matter. But it is well indicative of the inexcusable hurry with which Government seem to have acted throughout in this matter. The Councillors had not enough time to study the Bill in all its bearings. The people in the mofussil were in a still worse position, because though its provisions are of a far-reaching character, it was not translated into the vernaculars of the Presidency as it should have been. We do not think such a revolutionary legislat on has ever come before the Local Legislative Council.

The "Voice of India" writes We scarcely imagine that the report of the Select Committee on the Bombay Land Revenue Bill, which has been issued with rather unusual promptitude, is likely to allay the fears roused in the public mind by the introduction of this important measure. Agriculturists as well as money-lenders have only just begun to convene public meetings in different parts of the Presidency, in order to discuss the merits of the Bill, and to submit to Government what representations they may have to make on the subject. Evidently, the newspapers, too, have a great deal more to say upon the main issues involved in the proposed legislation; and it cannot be said with truth that the Government have as he yet heard all that might be urged against the passing of the Bill into law. After the authorities had once convinced themselves that the problem of the indebtedness of the ryot could be solved only by the application of a particular remedy which they had hit upon and when they had proceeded to introduce, upon the strength of that conviction, what to their knowledge was a radical change in the land law, it was hardly to be expected that they would alter their views on the principles of the measure within the short space of a few weeks, unless very strong reasons were adduced for such a course. But we think it possible, nay probable, that the representatives of the official view might not be unwilling to modify their opinions when the other side has had a full hearing, which it does not at present appear to have been given.

THE JUSTICE RANADE MEMORIAL MEETING.

In connection with the Justice Ranade memorial meeting in the Town Hall, the "Kaiser-i-Hind" discourses: A striking trait was Mr. Ranade's lofty conception of the Duty which he owed as a citizen to himself and to his country. It is the fashion, or rather the cant, nowadays, to decry the combination of State service with patriotism. We never have agreed with that narrow-minded school, blinded by the idols of the market place, and paralysed by their own mental cowardice, who clamantly seek to inculcate that mischievous doctrine on an ignorant multitude. Mr. Ranade, in his own person, gave the flattest contradiction to it. The two functions are absolutely compatible. In fact, the more they are united, the better for the person so uniting them, Mr. Ranade gave us the most striking illustration of the patriot who could serve his country with equal zeal and lofty aims as he would his government with loyalty and devotion. In this matter also he had drunk deep at the fountain of Hellenic political philosophy which taught what the duties of a citizen were—citizen in the highest and loftiest sense of the word. It is this sublime ideal of citizenship which Mr. Ranade practically held before all India, and it was because he so eminently realised it for himself that all India to-day has paid him that unstinting tribute of their praise and admiration which found its crowning expression in the historical meeting of Tuesday last.

The "Gujerati" remarks: The public meeting held at the Town Hall to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Justice Ranade under the presidency of Lord Nothcote was an unqualified success. His Excellency's speech was marked by genuine sympathy and noble-minded appreciation of Mr. Ranade's sterling merits and self-sacrificing devotion to the service of his country. In paying his tribute of praise, to the eminent qualities of the deceased, his Excellency distinctly gave the audience to understand that he spoke as the representative of the views and feelings of the local Government and the European community. Whether Mr. Ranade's memory is to be commemorated by the establishment of some educational institution or the erection of a statue will depend, as intimated by his Excellency, upon the funds that will be collected. Highly eloquent and eulogistic speeches have been delivered and the speakers loudly and enthusiastically applauded, But the more practical and peremptory duty remains and his Excellency was keenly sensible of this when he declared in reply to the vote of thanks that was proposed that "the best thanks you can possibly vote will be by doing your very utmost to make the memorial worthy of the late judge."

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE NAVY.

THE following memorandum, dated June 21, and signed by Mr. H. Seymour Trower, chairman of the executive committee, and Commander W. Caius Crutchley, R.N.R., the secretary, has been issued by the Navy League:—

On October 20, 1900, the Navy League issued a statement of facts showing that Great Britain, after holding the command of the sea unchallenged for the better part of a century, had lost it because (1) our recent naval programmes for men, ships, and material has been insufficient; (2) the programmes proposed by the responsible Minister and sanctioned by Parliament as the least compatible with safety had not been carried out; (3) the ships that were included in our Naval Estimates although laid down, had been delayed on the stocks, or were under equipment, until some of them would be half obsolete before they were complete, and a large number of the promised battleships were not yet included on the strength of the Navy; (4) other nations had ostentatiously and successfully increased their programmes of naval construction, thus still further diminishing our relative strength; and (5) a new and resolute claimant for sea power had arisen.

When the new Board of Admiralty succeeded to office, after the general election of 1900, the executive committee of the Navy League considered that it was only fair to the Earl of Selborne and his colleagues to refrain from hampering them by representations or criticism until they had had time to master the situation. Nine months have now elapsed since the present Government was formed. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have had ample time to acquaint themselves with the facts. They have visited Malta. The Navy Estimates have been produced and yet, in spite of the crying needs of the Navy, the ordinary Army Estimates exceed the amount which it is proposed to spend upon the sister service.

While crediting the present Board of Admiralty with good intentions, we believe that the support of public opinion is necessary to enable my Lords to hold their own on behalf of the Navy, and that the time has now arrived to speak out. The House of Commons has sanctioned a plan to spend £30,000,000 on six army corps that cannot leave England unless the Navy is supreme. . . . No more dramatic contrast exists than that presented by the actual condition of the main fighting fleets of Britain and the belief held by the public at large as to their sufficiency and efficiency. With the Army locked up in South Africa and dependent for its return upon the supremacy of the Navy, it is disquieting to know that in the Mediterranean, where the battle for empire will probably be fought out, the fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Jan Fisher is unprovided with many of the first essentials of efficient fighting. When the Lords of the Admiralty visited Malta they found—

(1) No breakwater at Malta, although within 210 miles of a foreign torpedo station.

(2) Egypt undefended.

(3) A deficiency in all classes of vessels from battleships to destroyers.

(4) Complete absence of fleet auxiliaries of all kinds. No provision has been made for hospital ships, repairing ships, (*) frozen meat stores, coaling ships for destroyers, efficient colliers, or telegraph ships.

(5) Owing to the lack of provision, no adequate provision has been made for the first essentials of efficient fighting—e. g., telescopic sights, gyroscopes, smokeless powder for the 13.5 n. guns, armour-piercing shell, breechloading field guns, wireless telegraphy.

Black powder and blunt-nosed shell are still in use on several battleships, thus enabling the commanders of foreign battleships provided with smokeless powder and armour-piercing shell to destroy them at their leisure. The lessons of the Boer war appear to be still neglected owing to the fact that there is no thinking department at the Admiralty whereby provision is exercised so that provision is made for the eventualities of war. It is needless for the Navy League to enter into detail. The broad fact which it is desired to impress upon the public is that the fighting fleets of Britain are not ready for war; and until the Mediterranean Squadron is made efficient in every respect, the whole structure of the Empire rests on a quicksand.

The non-expenditure of £4,500 000 voted by Parliament, which occurred under the late Board of Admiralty, not withstanding the repeated declaration of Lord (then Mr.) Goschen in the House of Commons that the Estimates for the respective years were the least compatible with safety, presented a simple dilemma. Either the country was unsafe, or the First Lord of the Admiralty was not speaking the truth. Nothing is gained by endeavouring to conceal facts relating to our Fleet which are well known to the foreign Powers concerned. England is neglecting her Fleet because the electors believe the Navy to be sound and efficient. So far as the officers and men are concerned this is doubtless true. The "personnel" of the Navy is probably more efficient to-day, take it all through, than it was in Nelson's time. From top to bottom the spirit of duty and sacrifice is universal. The defects of the Navy are due to civilian neglect ashore, not to admirals afloat. The Lords of the Admiralty are overworked, overwhelmed with detail, have no time to think, and there is no department corresponding to the German General Staff where the quality of provision is exercised at leisure and while we are at peace.

While the intention of the Admiralty is to send reinforcements when the proper time arrives, a moment's consideration will show that now is the time, when our relations with France and Russia are on a friendly basis, not when those relations are strained and when the movements of ships will be watched with jealousy abroad and might conceivably be hampered by ill-informed comment at home. If reinforcements are delayed until war is imminent, the Admiral in command of the Fleet will have his attention distracted from the business of war by the necessity of educating the raw material flung at his head in a moment of crisis. This is placing an unfair strain on the intellectual and physical powers of any human being. The essence of maritime war is its suddenness. A day gained in striking the first blow may make the difference between the fall of an empire and the annihilation of its enemy. Naval disaster would be, for Great Britain, final, and irreparable. No money, no energy can atone for neglect of the Navy in time of peace. The fighting value of a moderate-sized fleet, ready for war, is worth many times that of a large body of vessels unprovided with auxiliaries scattered all over the world, or resting on their beefbones at Portsmouth, Chatham, or Devonport.

The vigorous demand of a determined people for an efficient Fleet is not merely a necessity; it is the one condition of national existence, for England's future like her past and her present, is on the sea.

(*) His Majesty's ship Vulcan, though fitted as a repairing ship, has, owing to the deficiency of cruisers, to be used as a cruiser.

WAR'S BRIGHTEST SIDE.

MR. JULIAN RALPH in giving us the history of "The Friend"—the paper run by the war correspondents at the front—has had to contend with several difficulties. First and foremost among them is the fact that of all the information packed into more than 400 closely-printed pages, a large proportion is bound to be "stale news." So much of what went on in the office of "The Friend," and so much of the best of what was written in its pages has already been made public, that Mr. Ralph has not had exactly a fair start.

For instance, although he describes in a chapter of considerable interest, Mr. Kipling's first association with the editors in their work, it is difficult not to wonder whether Mr. Kipling himself would not have used the blue pencil if he had seen what Mr. Ralph sent up to the compositors when the author of "Soldiers Three" went back to England.

"We can congratulate the friends of 'The Friend' that they shall read his work again in these columns before he sails for home. They have not lost him, but we have lost his company, we who knew his genius so well could not conceive it possible that to his talent he joined a personality so rich in varied charms as we have found it. For we have learned that he is sweet to the core, lovable, magnetic, modest, and sincere. He has the crystal frankness and the tireless enthusiasm of ever fresh and unsullied youth. Great as our readers know him to be in literature, we know him to be even greater as a man.

"Good luck to Rudyard Kipling, always, everywhere, to the end—and then, to eternity."

Mr. Kipling, we are told, evidently enjoyed his brief return to his old profession. Certainly the readers of "War's Brighter Side" will enjoy much of what he wrote for "The Friend." Of the work he did we like best his "Fables for the Staff." There is a ringing ring in this which is the end of the fable of the Persuasive pom-pom.—

"'Alas!'" said the field-artillerist as he watched his leg disassociate itself from the remainder of his anatomy. "Who would have thought that an implement officially rejected by the War Office, and, what is more, damned by myself, could have done so neat a trick?'

"Moral. Do not condemn the unofficial. It hits hard."

And the Jkopje-book maxim. "Two horses will shift a camp if only they be dead enough," and the answer. "I have buried my three," snapped the Lee-Metford," to "I bet I killed eighty," roared the '47," have the real smack in them. But after all, Mr. Kipling did not fill very many columns of "The Friend" with his own work. He edited more than he wrote, Mr. Ralph tells us. Knocking into shape verses sent in by soldiers of every rank in the army. How much, we wonder, did he edit into this?—There's a chap called Wilfrid Lawson as is always on the squeak.

An' 'e turns the liquor question inside out;
But a bloke can do a gallon—if the tiddley's fairly weak—
Without actually going on the shout.

But the absent-bodied tippler feels a temporary check
When 'e tastes a hind of some thing to remind him.
There's a Boer up the river with a stone around 'is neck
As a filter what old Cronje's left be'ind 'im.
Fill mine! Mine too! (Smells like a bloomin' drain!)
Fill at nearest water' spite of the M. F. P.
Bully beef and rooty, and something's give me a pain,
Pass your teen, for there's nothing to drink but tea, tea, tea!

It is good enough, anyway. The following, however was written, not edited:—

Now, this is the faith that the White Men hold!
When they build their homes afar—
"Fridom for ourselves, and freedom for our sons.
And falling freedom, War."
We have proved our faith—bear witness to our faith,
Dear souls of freeman slain!
Oh, well for the world when the White Men join
To prove their faith again!

We must close our account of Mr. Kipling's contributions to "The Friend" by quoting the last stanza of his "Wearing of the Green:—

God heal our women's breaking hearts
In Ireland far away!
An' Mary tell the news to those
That fit before this day—
Dear careless bhoys that laughed and died
By kopje and fontein
Our dead that won the living prize
The Wearin' of the Green!

That is good enough for anything, and many streets removed from the cheap facility of parody. Anecdotes of quaint incidents in camp and on veldt occur from time to time in these pages, but hardly with the frequency we could wish. Here are two, however, of the humour of sentries—

"A French Canadian member of the R.C.R. was doing sentry-go one night at Enslin (Graspan). The countersign for the night was "Halifax." Presently there came a strolling soldier whom our gallant Canadian promptly challenged.

"'Who go dare?'

"'Friend.'

"'Advance, free, and pace on—and say 'Haversack'—all is vale.'"

There were many such sentry stories in circulation in the army. Another one was to the effect that a Yorkshireman having to halt, and demand the countersign of a man he knew very well, acquitted himself of his task in these works—"Halt! who goes there? Say 'Majuba,' and toddle along—isn't it blooming nonsense?"

The following, in a different and, we think, better form, occurs also in Erskine Childers' "In the Ranks of the C. I. V.":—

"A captured Free Stater tried to impress a sense of his importance upon his captor by declaring that he was a field cornet. 'I don't care if you're a field big-drum. You're my prisoner, and you'd better be very civil and come on.'"

Mr. Ralph expresses the gratitude felt by the staff of "The Friend" for the kindness shown them by Lord Stanley as press censor. The following yarn is quain:—

Mr. Buxton was appointed to confer with Barlow, and in a few hours we all met again to hear that the dethroned editor would be satisfied with a guarantee of £200, or £50 a week during the month of our editorship.

"Mr. Landon has already approached Mr. Gwynne and myself with a proposition that we should offer to make good any losses that might occur during our management, but other ideas prevailed.

"No, said the censor, 'you cannot be allowed to lose anything by your kindness. Two hundred pounds will be the utmost cost, eh? Well I think that Westminster, Dudley, and I can raise that between us.'

"We held our breaths for a moment as he said this for it flashed upon us that the heir of Lord Derby, the owner of the great Dudley estates, and the greatest landlord of London, were to be our backers, that they were high up among the richest men of England and that one of them was saying he was hopeful that among all three two hundred pounds might not prove an impossible sum to raise.

"'Yes, that's all right' Lord Stanley repeated; 'I think that Dudley, Westminster and I can manage it.'

"The reader will not be prepared to hear that anything funnier than that could grow out of this situation. But it was to be so. Weeks after our singular editorial experience ended, I received, while in Capetown, a letter from an interested Afrikander asking me whether I thought the three men who guaranteed Barlow against a loss of profits from his paper were responsible men, and Barlow would be likely to get his money."

KARACHI is now declared officially to be no longer infected with plague under the Venice Sanitary Convention.

A PROPOSAL has been made to Government for the admission of Civil Hospital Assistants to the Order of British India.

Two suspected cases of plague, followed by two undoubted cases having occurred at Constantinople, a foul bill of health has been given to that port.

THE North-Western Provinces are declared to be free of plague in the Allahabad, Benares, Jaunpur, Agra and Mirzapur districts. The Ballia district is now the only one on the infected list.

ON the recommendation of the District Local Boards in the Southern Division of the Presidency of Bombay, H. E. the Governor has been pleased to nominate Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, B. A., L.L. B., to be an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

AMONG those who submitted designs for new secretariat buildings on the Gorton Castle site at Simla was Colonel Jacob, State Engineer, Jaipur. The main features of his design have been accepted, but considerable modifications will be required to adapt it to the site and other requirements. These are now being worked out, and finished drawings with detailed estimates are being prepared.

POWELL'S BALSAM WILL

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE rather sudden death of Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins at Capel on the Surrey border, removes another of the Empire makers. He rendered perhaps greater service at the Admiralty than on the high seas which was due to the hazard of circumstances. Nevertheless he saw fighting off Madagascar and in the Mozambique Channel in the middle of the forties, in the Kaffir War at the commencement of the fifties, and in China at the end of the same decade. But he will chiefly be remembered by the present generation as the man who seized the Suez Canal in 1882 and landed forces at Ismaelia and Port Said.

Just after the bombardment (writes Mr. Edward Vizetelly) I sailed down to Port Said with him, from Alexandria, on board that elderly tub the Penelope, one of Sir E. J. Reed's earliest designs. I had been in Alexandria, assisting in the defence of the Anglo-Egyptian Bank against the mob, during the whole time the shelling lasted, and had issued from the blazing place, and got on board the dispatch boat Helicon, with literally nothing but what I stood in and my arms long before Lord Alcester sent a force ashore. I remember with gratitude that the commander of the Penelope lent me a shirt on our way to the Canal. The flames leaping up from the burning city to starboard lighted us for a long distance on our way.

I saw nothing of the gallant Admiral during the voyage, but frequently interviewed him aboard his ship afterwards. He always received me courteously enough, but I could never prevail on him to tell me when the landing would come off. Perhaps he did not know himself. I particularly remember his pulling me up, with mock severity, on one occasion, when I ventured to joke about the procrastination of the "Grand Old Man" and his colleagues in the Cabinet, and remarking, with the faintest outline of a smile, "Look here, you must not come on board this ship and make fun of Mr. Gladstone!"

There is a good story about that landing at Port Said under Hoskins's supreme command. A middy had been placed in charge of the Canal Company's offices, and when the superintendent, aroused from slumber and informed of what had occurred, rushed down there, he was not allowed to pass in. "On n'entre pas?" said the boy with the dirk. And the pompous little Frenchman had to retire with his tail between his legs. He told a friend afterwards that he would not have minded so much had he been refused admission to his offices by a captain, or even a lieutenant, but to be turned away by a mere boy—Oh, dear, oh, dear! It was something like a second Waterloo. Decidedly those English folk were devoid of any pretence to good breeding; "On est poli, que diable!"

As an old friend of the late General Digby Willoughby (writes Mr. Charles Collette), I read the notice of his career with great interest. The following incident in his strange, erratic life is thoroughly typical of the man. Willoughby's Horse, which he raised and commanded in Aliwal North, was about as awkward a team to drive as any man ever sat behind. One morning at stable poor Digby had occasion to find fault with one of his troopers—an ex-"pug," by the way. The man used insubordinate language and threatened violence. Digby threw off his coat, slipped into the fellow and gave him a sound thrashing. Two of the "tough's" pals came to his assistance! Digby set about them too and laid them on the carpet. He then calmly washed his hands in a stable bucket, resumed his coat, sent an orderly for an escort from the guard and made the three mutineers prisoners. He had them brought up in front of him the next morning and gave them seven days punishment drill for fighting in camp limits!

The Duke of Grafton, whose eightieth birthday was on Saturday last, although a man of distinguished career, has been little in the public eye for years past. His services in the Crimea won for him many distinctions, and also nearly cost him his life. It was while fighting in the trenches that he received a shot in the chin which caused his life to hang in the balance for many days. Luckily however the bullet passed through the body without touching the spine and the young officer ultimately made a good recovery. The Duke's many friends greatly hope that he may be spared to take part in the coronation of King Edward whom he has known since childhood, for the King was but a child when the Duke was made equerry to Queen Victoria who always numbered him among her trusted friends. He married a daughter of the third Lord Ashburnham and has been a widower for the long term of forty years.

How few people know who this really is. If however you go to Ely you will find seated in a magnificent room built more than seven hundred years ago and which now with its superb windows and beautiful massive Norman arches serves him for a library, a silvery-haired handsome old man, whom everyone must love as they set eyes upon him. This is the Archdeacon of Ely—Archdeacon Emery. He it was who, more than forty years ago started the first volunteer corps in the country, and who in 1859, set up butts for the use of the undergraduates in the town of Cambridge, where he was one of the most distinguished of the Dons and a Fifth Wrangler.

And not only is Archdeacon Emery the practical originator of the volunteer movement, but he is universally regarded as the Father of the Church Congress, the idea of which was first put forward by him and Mr. Beresford Hope. For forty years he has acted as its permanent secretary, and no figure is more welcome than his at its gatherings. Old as he now is he has lost but little of his wonderful vigour, and his enthusiasm is absolutely unabated. Only two years ago, he ascended Mount Vesuvius and the Pyramids, when far younger men were content to sit beneath and pretend not to hear his bantering encouragement to come on.

Not often is laughter heard in the solemn office in Pall Mall. But Captain Champion of the 21st Lancers, and brother to Mr. H. H. Champion, the well-known Socialist and lecturer, has recently provoked even the staidest official to unwonted merriment. This young officer, who, by the bye, greatly distinguished himself at Omdurman, was sent a few weeks ago on special Remount duty to South Africa, and it is his formal reports home upon his duties which have so gladdened the hearts of the wearied War Office authorities. Captain Champion came to loggerheads with a veterinary surgeon on board the ship. Here is the passage of his report which deals with the unfortunate vet's methods in taking the temperature of the horses: I didn't at first deem my own knowledge of veterinary science sufficient to suspend him, although his methods were those I had not seen practised before. For instance, putting a thermometer in the horse's mouth and leaving it there. This may be the correct way of taking a fevered animal's temperature, but never having seen it done in this manner it caused a certain amount of prejudice in my mind, to say nothing of the fact that the supply of thermometers under such circumstance naturally proved wholly inadequate, the two which had been sent in the medicine chest being speedily consumed by the aforesaid animals. I therefore considered that Mr. ———, though the driver of quite a successful cat and dog practice in ———, was not competent for the treatment of sick horses on board one of H. M. transports.

A popular figure about the Service Clubs just now is Colonel Man-Stuart who returned home from Ashanti a short time ago, after holding the onerous command at the base during the successful campaign under Sir James Willcocks. The gallant Colonel is the hero of many wild campaigns. He served with Gordon in China and afterwaards was specially employed by the Chinese Government to put down the rising in Manchuria. So successful was he in the north that the Pekin authorities then sent him at the head of a force to suppress the great rebellion in Formosa. In later years he accompanied Gordon to the Soudan and narrowly missed being locked up with his old comrade in Khartoum. On leaving Egypt he was for some years Commandant of the forces in Trinidad. Colonel Man-Stuart has more decorations than he can wear comfortably—Chinese, Egyptian and British—and the King personally added another one, the military C. B., the other day.

Such is the popularity of the Earl of Ranfurly in New Zealand after his four years Governorship of that great colony, that there is talk of a special request from the Colonists for his re-appointment when his present term expires. Lord Ranfurly had already gone through a unique Colonial experience before he joined the service of Downing Street. Some years ago he was attracted to Victoria after the "Irrigation Colonies" had been started along the Murray River and he invested money in a fruit-growing estate at Mildura. There he worked early and late till he turned a patch of wilderness into a smiling series of orchard. It was all pleasant and interesting but it did not prove profitable and the Earl returned home. The Governorship of New Zealand suited him admirably and it is not surprising that he has made a great success there.

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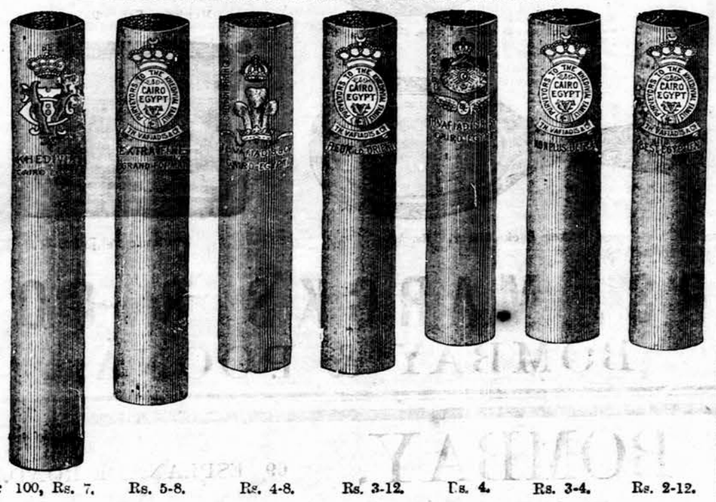

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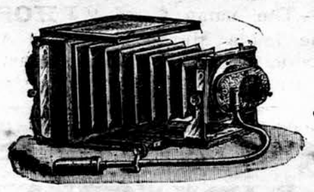

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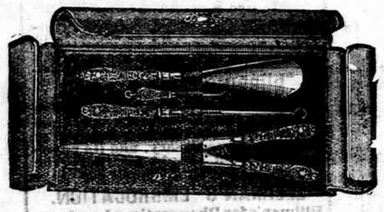
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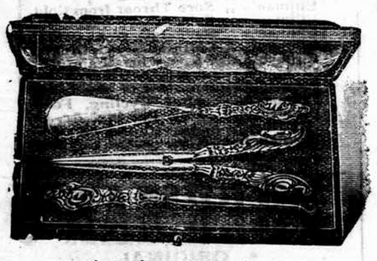
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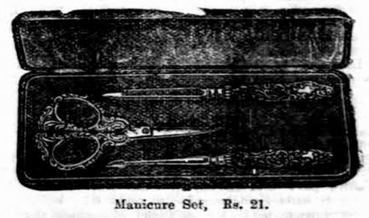
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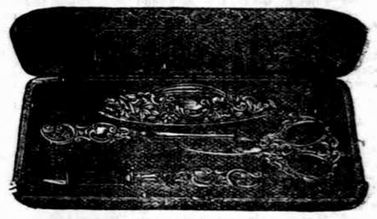
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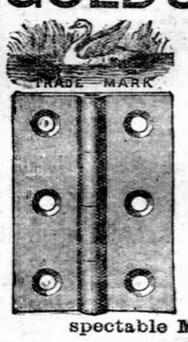

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